

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

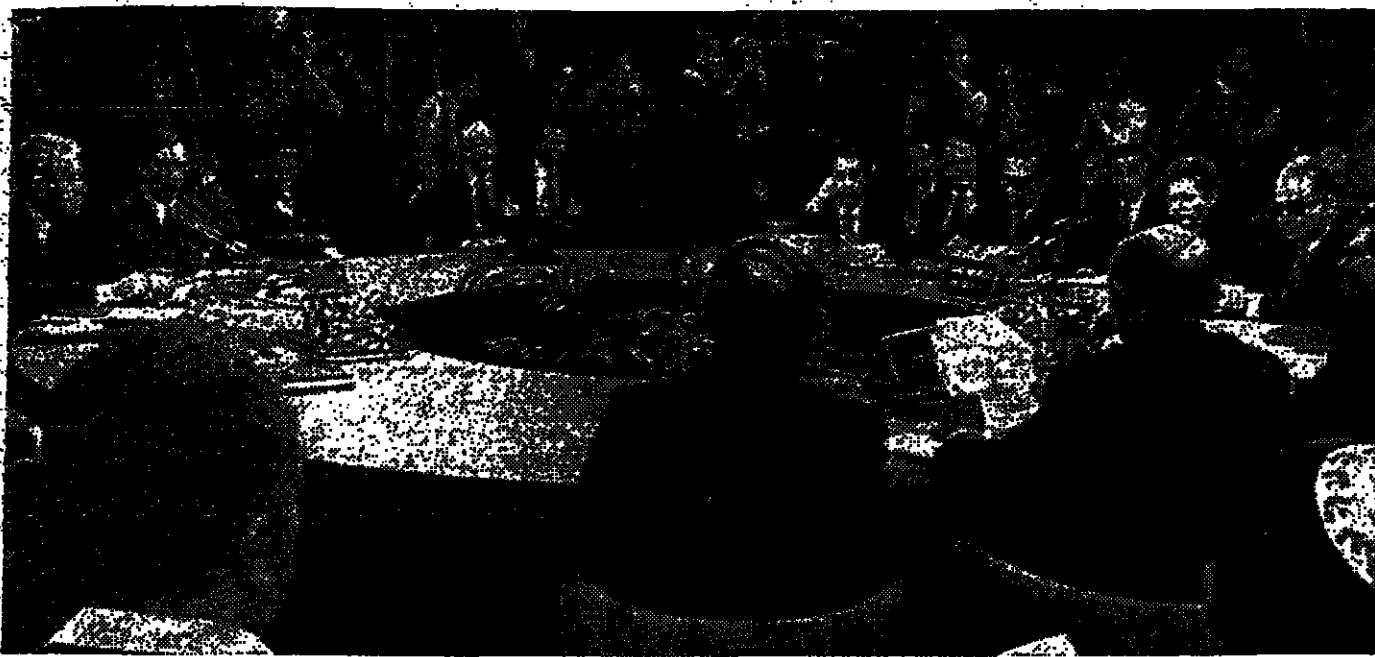
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WEATHER—PARIS: Wednesday, possible
Temp. 6-1 (33-47). Thursday, variable.
Friday, clear. Temp. 3-9 (37-47).
Saturday, cloudy. Temp. 11-8 (52-47).
Sunday, rain. Temp. 1-5 (34-43).
NATIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

29,529



United Press International

JERUSALEM TALKS—Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan (right, back to camera, holding papers) addresses opening session of the Egyptian-Israeli political talks. Also around the table are Secretary of State Cyrus Vance (extreme left), the UN observer, Gen. Ennio Sillavuo, and Egyptian Foreign Minister Mohammed Kamel.

Russia Proposes a Belgrade Text With Vague Reference to Rights

GRADE, Jan. 17 (UPI)—Soviet Union proposed today the Belgrade conference text of the 1975 Helsinki agreement, which includes a vague reference to human rights.

United States and Western countries immediately reacted to the Soviet text. "It not contain the elements we see, and it is not acceptable," U.S. spokesman Myron said.

Mr. Hoffman and other delegates noted that the U.S. can and probably will block any tougher wording of the rule that the decision must be approved unanimously by all 35 countries at the meeting.

referring to the case of Anatoli Shcharansky, an imprisoned Moscow member of the Helsinki "monitoring" group who has been threatened with trial for treason. Under the Helsinki rule of consensus, all agreements at the conference must be approved unanimously by the participating countries—the United States, Canada and all the nations of Europe except Albania. Every country, from the Soviet Union to tiny Malta, has veto power.

"We recognize that we may be forced to accept a short document because of the difficulty of reaching consensus," Mr. Hoffman said.

said. "But we are going to negotiate long and hard to make the final document a statement of some substance."

The nine countries of the European Common Market and a group of neutral countries have also submitted drafts for the final declaration. Both are considerably more detailed than the Soviet text.

"If the Russians knock our text full of holes, we may very well end up with a final document that merely notes that we met," a European negotiator said. "We can accept that. But we'll tell our people exactly how it happened."

Russia Invites U.S. to View Its War Games

MOSCOW, Jan. 17 (AP)—For the first time since World War II, U.S. observers have been invited to watch military maneuvers within the Soviet Union on Feb. 6-10, the U.S. Embassy said today.

Other countries also invited to send observers, the spokesman said, were Britain, France, West Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, Switzerland, East Germany, Poland and Czechoslovakia.

Eritreans Report Soviet Navy Role

ROME, Jan. 17 (Reuters)—Eritrean guerrillas today accused the Soviet Navy of direct involvement in the fighting in Ethiopia's Eritrea Province.

Somalia, meanwhile, appealed to Western countries for arms, saying it faces a major Soviet-backed attack from Ethiopia.

The Eritrean People's Liberation Front, whose office is in Rome, said here that two Soviet destroyers off the Eritrean port of Massawa were bombarding rebel forces attacking the city.

MIG fighter-bombers were also striking at the attacking rebels to assist Massawa's Ethiopian government defenders, according to the EPLF spokesman in Rome, Ermas Debesal.

He said the rebel forces had shot down two Ethiopian jets—one Soviet-made, one U.S.-made.

The Soviet Union has sent arms supplies to Ethiopia's Marxist military rulers, who are also fighting a second war—against Somali forces—in the southeastern region of the country.

The President of the Somali Republic, Mohammed Siad Barre, called in the ambassadors of the United States, Britain, France, West Germany and Italy in Mogadishu today to express his anxiety about the buildup of Soviet arms in Ethiopia.

According to diplomats in neighboring Kenya, the Somali President renewed his appeals for Western arms.

The Ethiopian government issued an official statement that the Somali claims of an imminent invasion of Somalia were "baseless lies."

The statement said: "It is Somalia which has invaded Ethiopia... the world should note

that Ethiopia is only trying to drive out the invading forces of Somalia from its territory."

Mission Denies Claims

MOSCOW, Jan. 17 (Reuters)—The Soviet Union today denied claims by Somalia that Communist-bloc and Ethiopian forces were poised to invade its territory.

Tass described a warning by Somalia to five Western countries that a Soviet-inspired attack was imminent as "a fabrication from beginning to end."

"It was apparently needed by the Somali President to camouflage the fact that the Somali army forces had invaded Ethiopia," Tass said.

U.S. Denial on Arms

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (AP)—The State Department continues to deny Soviet charges that the United States is supplying arms to Somalia in its conflict with Ethiopia.

Department spokesman John Trainor said yesterday that the Carter administration has agreed in principle to provide defensive weapons to Somalia.

Britain Bars Arms Sale

LONDON, Jan. 17 (AP)—Britain has rejected a request from Somalia to buy British arms, the Foreign Office announced today.

"We do not want to get into the business of supplying arms to Somalia while there is a war going on," a Foreign Office spokesman said.

EEC Parliament Vote Delayed by Britain

BRUSSELS, Jan. 17 (AP)—The first direct elections to the European Parliament, scheduled to be held in May or June of this year, will not take place because the British government is unable to organize them before the end of this year, British Foreign Secretary David Owen told his Common Market counterparts today.

The elections will probably be held early next year, according to sources attending the closed council meeting of Common Market foreign ministers which opened here today.

Sen. Proxmire Moderates Stand on Taxation Abroad by U.S.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (UPI)—While remaining strongly opposed to any delay in implementing the foreign-income provisions of the 1976 Tax Reform Act, Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wis., agrees with proposals to moderate them so that people living under hardship conditions [overseas] can get recognition of that.

The senator, who angered U.S. citizens working abroad by preventing the Senate from voting on a one-year postponement of those provisions at the end of the last session, said "I support" a bill proposed by Sen. Abraham Ribicoff, D-Conn., that would replace the income exclusion with special deductions for housing, education and the cost of living.

"I think it's a good bill," he added in a telephone interview.

Sen. Proxmire said, however, that "repeal of the action was taken in 1976 would be a mistake."

He said that he opposed the delay last year because it was a

"last-minute, end-of-the-year, end-run attempt to provide for a sounder law and because it would have increased the tax burden of Americans at home and 'reduce the equity and fairness of the tax system.'"

The senator's chief aide, Howard Shuman, enlarged on this view, saying that it was felt that the real aim of those lobbying for the delay was to "get an exemption for another year and then make it permanent"—to keep the old law intact rather than amend the new law to eliminate inequities.

The concept of a general income exclusion, which is at the heart of the old law, is a special target of Sen. Proxmire. He argued that a system that indiscriminately gives the same tax relief to "everybody who lives abroad, whether in Paris or in a place where hardships are very real and very clear," is too inflexible to meet the varying needs of taxpayers overseas.

The senator indicated that



Sen. William Proxmire

equity and relief of hardship were the major factors behind his support for revising the tax law's provisions.

Compromises Sought in Private

Optimistic Appraisal Marks Opening of Jerusalem Talks

By Bernard Gwertzman

JERUSALEM, Jan. 17 (NYT)—The Egyptian and Israeli foreign ministers opened their search today for an agreement on principles for an overall Middle East settlement by repeating publicly their well-known differences but starting privately to discuss possible compromises.

By the end of the first day of the foreign ministers meeting attended by Moshe Dayan of Israel, Mohammed Ibrahim Kamel of Egypt, and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, officials from all three countries were expressing satisfaction—and even some optimism—about the direction the negotiations were taking.

Although the rhetoric, particularly from the Egyptian side, was sharp and testy a senior Egyptian official predicted a compromise would be achieved on the basis of an expected U.S. proposal springing from President Carter's three-point statement made in Aswan earlier in the month.

A U.S. official, who earlier had cautioned against undue expectations, also said that such a compromise on broad principles was possible even before Mr. Vance left on Friday.

Optimism, Pessimism

It is not unusual for such conferences to begin either on notes of pessimism or of optimism, and this one seems to have opened with some of both. The tough demands made by Mr. Kamel in his speech as well as some sharp remarks by Mr. Dayan during the day fed the views of the pessimists, from both camps. But privately, all officials seemed eager to convey a more optimistic



Egyptian Foreign Minister Mohammed Ibrahim Kamel reading his opening speech during the Egypt-Israeli talks.

appraisal. Whether this was contrived will only be known in the next few days.

"We were very pleased by the opening of the meeting," a U.S. spokesman, George Sherman, said. "The speeches showed a willingness to get down to a discussion of the substance of the issues. We

thought they were well-thought-out statements and now believe the stage is set for productive discussions of issues facing us."

An agreement on a statement of principles is viewed by the parties as important not only to guide the more detailed negotiations in the future, but to provide

an incentive for Jordan and moderate Palestinians to join the negotiations and end the isolation of President Anwar Sadat caused by his surprise and dramatic visit to Israel in November that touched off the current intensive efforts here and in Cairo.

The formal meetings today were relatively brief to allow as much time as possible for private, informal contacts. The first session, which began shortly after 11 a.m. in the ballroom in the basement of the Jerusalem Hilton hotel, was televised live and gave Mr. Dayan, Mr. Kamel and Mr. Vance the opportunity to stress their governments' views publicly.

Private Sessions

After the 20-minute open meeting, the ministers, accompanied by the United Nations observer, moved to the 21st floor of the hotel for a 15-minute closed session in which the Israelis and Egyptians exchanged texts of proposed statements of principles to govern the future negotiations for a comprehensive Middle East peace.

They then adjourned until tomorrow afternoon to study the texts. U.S. officials said that Mr. Vance, who received copies of both documents, began working with his staff on a compromise approach.

In addition, other U.S. officials conferred privately with Egyptians and Israelis. And Mr. Dayan and Mr. Kamel and their aides also met privately. Mr. Kamel had a meeting, too, with Prime Minister Menachem Begin and with Mr. Vance.

Mr. Dayan, at a press conference late this afternoon, confirmed what had already become known through private briefings: "That the initial Egyptian and Israeli texts were summary documents of past positions in which, on such key issues as the size of Israel's withdrawals from occupied territory and the solution to the Palestinian question, there were significant differences."

Withdrawal Stressed

As Mr. Kamel had done in his public speech, Egypt repeated its insistence on a total Israeli withdrawal from all lands occupied between June, 1967, war and for the right of Palestinians to have "self-determination" including a possible independent state.

Israel rejects a complete withdrawal in principle and wants to discuss the Palestinian situation in terms of limited self-rule for Palestinians on the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Mr. Dayan, however, strove to leave the impression in his press conference—as he had in his opening statement in the morning—that Israel would be flexible in negotiations.

He said that Egypt and Israel—as well as the United States—want to study the texts "and see which points are identical in both of them; which are not too far apart so that we may reach agreement relatively easily through negotiation, changing a word here and there, and which are really representing the main gaps over which we have to negotiate a totally new look for new formulas."

In his morning speech, Mr. Dayan said that "a peace settlement is the alternative to war, and not a substitute to war and it can only be achieved by concession, compromise and mutual agreement."

Mr. Kamel, whose flexibility as a negotiator is thought to be severely limited by President Sadat, stressed that he had come to Israel to continue "the process of peace" begun by Mr. Sadat's November visit.

Mr. Kamel said, "there will be no real peace in Palestine for the house of Israel unless there will be an equal house there for the Palestinian people."

Isle of Man Tells Rights Court That Flogging Prevents Crime

STRAZBOURG, Jan. 17 (Reuters)—The attorney general of the Isle of Man told a European court here today that it would be the utmost folly for Manx authorities to abolish the custom of birching violent young offenders.

Jack Corrin was answering a charge by the European Human Rights Commission that the 1972 birching of a 15-year-old Manx boy found guilty of assaulting another boy was "degrading punishment" and therefore contravened his human rights.

Mr. Corrin said that the punishment of whipping with birch twigs was a major factor in preventing crimes of violence on the Isle of Man.

The birching complaint, originally filed by the British National Council of Civil Liberties on behalf of the boy, Anthony Tyrer, was directed at the British government, which is responsible for the Isle of Man's international relations.

The Tyrer youth later said that he wanted the complaint dropped, but the commission decided to go ahead with prosecution before the European Court of Human Rights because the case "raised substantial points of general interest."

India Orders Ban on Sale to U.S. of Rhesus Monkeys

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (WP)—India has banned the export to United States of rhesus monkeys for medical research, at least part because the Pentagon has of the monkeys to test the fallout effects of nuclear explosions, according to a report in Times magazine.

The Indian ban goes into effect at the end of April. This says that the Bureau of Biologics will have to reduce or even suspend the experiments it runs on the monkeys. The experiments test the safety of vaccines against polio, the mumps, measles and German measles (rubella).

"We might switch to the long-tailed macaque monkeys or we might have to consider reducing the tests we do," said Dr. Benoit Koberg, director of the Bureau of Pathology at the Bureau of Biologics. "That carries a certain risk that we would not feel comfortable with."

Doctors at the National Institutes of Health say that the Indian government has long been concerned about its depleting stock of rhesus monkeys, in part for religious reasons. Hindus hold monkeys in a certain reverence. The monkey god Hanuman, according to Science magazine, is member of the Hindu pantheon.

Grain Body Reportedly Misuses U.S. Funds

Manila Agency Said to Reap Questionable Profit

By Fox Butterfield

MANILA, Jan. 17 (NYT)—The National Grain Agency, which President Ferdinand Marcos empowered to import all grain into the Philippines, has reportedly made as much as \$100 million in the last three years by keeping the price of wheat artificially high and misusing cheap credit supplied by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Precisely what has happened to the money is in dispute. But both flour millers and knowledgeable U.S. officials here believe that at least part of it has been siphoned off by powerful figures in the government.

The high price the grain agency has set on the wheat it imports has also raised the cost of bread for Filipinos and kept consumption of bread down substantially, according to a study by the U.S. Embassy.

Jesus Tanchanco, the administrator of the National Grain Agency, was the first official Mr. Marcos appointed after declaring martial law in 1973 and is said to be a close friend of his wife, Imelda Marcos. The agency helped sponsor a lavish party on Mr. Marcos' 60th birthday last September, providing free dinners for thousands of guests in Mr. Marcos' hometown in northern Luzon.

Consolidation of Power

The examination of the activities of the National Grain Agency and Mr. Marcos' role in creating it is part of a effort by The New York Times to gather information on how Mr. Marcos and his family and friends have consolidated not only political power but also personal wealth and the effect these actions have had on the economy of the Philippines.

The situation of the Philippines Sugar Commission demonstrates certain similarities in the pattern of government intervention, although the sugar commission is in economic difficulty.

In both cases Mr. Marcos originally ordered government control as part of his program to redistribute the nation's wealth under martial law and create what he called a new society. The Philippines has long had one of the most uneven societies in Asia, and the wealthy sugar barons and flour millers were among the most often accused of acquiring too great a share of money and power.

And, in fact, Mr. Marcos initially gave the grain agency a monopoly over wheat imports at a time in 1974 when the price of wheat had soared, and the

government subsidized bread consumers by selling the wheat to millers for less than its cost in the United States.

But when the price of wheat fell, the National Grain Agency continued to sell it in the Philippines at the same high level. The profit, said Mr. Tanchanco, was for a government fund that would be available in case the price rose again and government subsidies were required.

Last year, the agency bought wheat at roughly \$140 to \$150 a ton, including shipping costs, and sold it to millers in the Philippines for \$220 a ton, a profit of \$70 to \$80 a ton. Of the \$60,000 tons the agency bought last year, about 90 per cent came from the United States.

U.S. officials familiar with the operations of the agency have calculated that it has made \$70 million to \$75 million this

way since 1975, a figure that several flour millers agree with.

Mr. Tanchanco says the agency has made much less, only \$16.3 million, which has been deposited in the Philippine National Bank. In an interview in his office, Mr. Tanchanco did not explain how the total could be so low in view of the large amount of wheat the agency had bought and the profit per ton.

Bank Chairman

The chairman of the board of the Philippine National Bank is Juan Ponce Enrile, the secretary of defense and one of Mr. Marcos' closest colleagues. Roberto Benedicto, the head of the sugar commission, is a former chairman of the bank.

Mr. Tanchanco said that some of the \$16.3 million had been used to buy trucks and build warehouses for rice the agency buys from Filipino farmers in another of its programs. This

program, designed to insure a stable floor price for rice, is widely considered a success.

The U.S. Embassy has reportedly complained about another aspect of the agency's activity, the unusual use of the credit provided by the U.S. Department of Agriculture to help finance the purchase of U.S. wheat. The credit, from the Commodity Credit Corporation, is supplied at 8 per cent interest, payable in three years, and is normally intended to go to the real purchaser, the millers.

But the grain agency extends the credit to the millers for only five months, then keeps the money at the Philippine National Bank for the remaining 31 months. Since interest in the Philippines is about 16 per cent, the agency or the bank is earning a profit of 8 per cent a year on the U.S. funds. Last year, the U.S. credit amounted to \$48.5 million.

\$100-Million Profit

This credit windfall, added to the gains from the wheat sales, would raise the grain agency's profits to as much as \$100 million for three years.

Mr. Tanchanco said the interest had been used to help finance other industry in the country—agriculture, production and other industry, but he said he did not know specifically how the money had been spent.

Several flour millers and U.S. officials said that they suspected the accounts in the Philippine National Bank had been tapped by persons close to Mr. Marcos for activities such as his birthday party. But they admitted they had no proof.

"We have pointed out to the Philippines government that so much money is bound to be a source of temptation," a U.S. official said. The U.S. Embassy has reportedly not tried to cut off the credit for fear Canada would step in and offer its wheat on favorable terms.

Troubled Sugar Scene

The Philippines Sugar Commission, on the other hand, is in difficulty. President Marcos established it last year as the successor to several earlier agencies that had given a monopoly over the country's large sugar exports. Mr. Benedicto, the head of the commission, was a fraternity brother of Mr. Marcos at the University of the Philippines. He also reportedly owns much sugar land, several sugar mills and a shipping company that carries sugar abroad.

Trouble in the sugar business began in 1974 when Mr. Marcos decreed that the Philippine Exchange Co. would be the sole agent for selling the country's sugar abroad. The Philippine Exchange Co. also came under the authority of the Philippine National Bank, according to sugar industry sources.

At the time, with sugar prices rising swiftly, the government made as much as 40 cents a pound by buying it from sugar millers for well under the world price. What happened to the money has never been fully explained. Not surprisingly, the sugar industry regarded Mr. Marcos' move as a blatant interference.

Government supporters defended the President's action as a justifiable effort to channel the windfall profit to the government rather than to private hands.

Whatever the case, as sugar prices suddenly fell from 95 cents a pound to only 8 cents a pound in 1975, Mr. Marcos is said to have decided to stop all shipments to try to reverse the decline. The drop, however, continued and the Philippines ended up with three times its normal stock of sugar, about 1.5 million tons, much of which deteriorated and hardened.

How to dispose of this spoiled sugar has become one of the most sensitive issues in the country since it reflects faulty decisions at the top. Sugar industry officials say a relative of Mrs. Marcos has recently been offering to sell as much as 35,000 tons of the spoiled sugar at cut-rate prices, possibly for use in making molasses.

Westinghouse Defends Payments

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 17 (Reuters).—The Westinghouse Electric Corp. yesterday acknowledged that it had paid commissions to obtain a contract to build a nuclear power plant in the Philippines, but said the payments were "reasonable and proper."

The statement was made in a letter to the editor of The New York Times, which on Saturday (Jan. 15) reported that Hermilio Dismal, a friend and regular golfing partner of President Marcos, was instrumental in getting Westinghouse the contract.

A Westinghouse spokesman declined to say what commission was paid on the deal. He also declined to discuss the role of Mr. Dismal, who is married to Mrs. Marcos' cousin.

Marcos Sets 2-Week Delay In Interim Assembly Election

MANILA, Jan. 17 (AP)—President Ferdinand Marcos said today that he has chosen April 2 as the date for elections to an interim national assembly, two weeks later than had been expected.

Mr. Marcos said that the additional period would give candidates time to prepare for the campaign beginning Feb. 1.

The assembly, which will have little real power, will be the Philippines' first elected legislature since Mr. Marcos declared martial law in 1972.

Speaking at the presidential palace to members of the Philippine Constitution Association, Mr. Marcos said that he was calling his hand-picked Legislative Advisory Council to a session Jan. 26 and Jan. 27 to approve the election date and a new election code.

The session also will discuss other election matters, such as apportionment of assembly seats and fixing ceilings on election expenditures. But all final decisions will be President Marcos'.

The President has said that the setting of the interim assembly will have no effect on when martial law will end. He said that he is committed to gradual

Clashes Are Said Continuing Along Cambodian Line

BANGKOK, Jan. 17 (Reuters).—Cambodian troops are still involved in sporadic clashes with Vietnamese forces, intelligence sources said today. Phnom Penh celebrated the 10th anniversary of the founding of its revolutionary army.

No major action has been reported in the last week on Cambodia's eastern border, where Vietnamese troops seized a large area after two weeks of severe fighting.

But the intelligence sources said that Khmer forces in some border areas were continuing action against the Vietnamese. They described the action as skirmishes rather than full-scale battles.

Indochina experts here believe that, lacking the military power to make a big dent in Vietnamese armor, the Cambodians are concentrating on small-scale, guerrilla-type actions.

Greetings Sent To Shcharansky

LONDON, Jan. 17 (Reuters).—About 800 birthday cards were sent from London today to Anatoli Shcharansky, a detained Jewish member of the Soviet Helsinki monitoring group, who will be 30 Friday.

The card-sending was organized by the Women's Campaign for Soviet Jewry. About 30 members of the organization demonstrated for two hours outside London's main post office in Trafalgar Square.

They handed out cards with a picture on the front of an open prison door and a message inside saying: "Greetings Anatoli! Shcharansky. Wishing you human rights on your 30th birthday."

U.S. Says It May Bar Unsafe Foreign Ships

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (UPI).—Transportation Secretary Brock Adams said today that the United States may impose a ban against foreign flag tankers that fail to meet U.S. safety standards.

He said the United States was conducting safety inspections aboard tankers that come into U.S. harbors. Mr. Adams said the United States does not want to give shippers with marginal safety standards a competitive advantage over those that upgrade their ships.

News Groups Accused On S. America Policy

BOGOTA, Jan. 17 (Reuters).—Venezuela last night accused the major Western news agencies of colonizing developing countries in the information sphere.

In a speech to the inter-governmental conference here on cultural policies in Latin America, the Venezuelan ambassador to Colombia, Guido Grosvorec, called for creation of a Latin American news agency. But he stressed that Venezuela was not proposing the creation of a government-controlled news agency.



President Urho Kekkonen speaking in Helsinki Monday.

At Age 77

Finn Voter Turnout Is Low As Kekkonen Wins 5th Term

By Murray Seeger

HELSINKI, Jan. 17.—The voters of Finland awarded President Urho Kekkonen an unprecedented fifth term in office yesterday. With the total vote counted, however, the election showed a lack of enthusiasm. There was no real contest for the powerful presidential office and a larger-than-expected anti-Kekkonen vote.

The country's six major political parties had formed a unique alliance to support the re-election of Mr. Kekkonen, 77, to the office he has held since 1956.

Four minor party candidates challenged Mr. Kekkonen and managed to stimulate the President into conducting an active nationwide campaign in which he sought endorsement for his internal policies and for his foreign policy of close relations with the Soviet Union.

The final returns showed, however, that fewer than 64 per cent of the eligible Finnish voters took part in the election, fewer than the last presidential election of 1968, in which 70.3 per cent of the electorate voted.

Voting Age Lowered

The new result was especially disappointing because it suggested a marked disinterest in politics by younger people. For the first time 19-year-olds were eligible to vote for president.

Many political observers suggested that the degree of voter interest would indicate the public's support for Mr. Kekkonen's record. In 1962, a record 83 per cent of the voters turned out for that last real presidential contest.

Mr. Kekkonen also appeared to be suffering a modest embarrassment in winning fewer of the 300 presidential electors than expected. While pre-election forecasts suggested he would win 276 electors, the final returns showed he would get 260. The opposition was about 18 per cent and his minority was delivered by the non-Socialist parties.

The 300 electors will assemble in a month to formally elect the President, a procedure similar to the function of the U.S. Electoral College.

In Finland, however, a total of 12 parties competed to elect electors and to improve their standing from the last parliamentary elections of 1975, and the previous presidential contest 10 years ago.

Only the Center party, Mr. Kekkonen's own party, improved its position in this parliament—the Social Democrats, Communists, Conservatives, Liberals and Swedish People—all lost minor percentages at the expense of the centerists and minor parties.

The presidential candidate who was most successful in challenging Mr. Kekkonen was Raimo Westerlund, chairman of the Finnish Christian League, a conservative party which holds nine seats in the 200-member, nine-party parliament.

Mr. Kekkonen agreed last year to stand again for election if the major parties agreed to support him or he would not be forced into a strenuous and divisive campaign. His current four-year term was approved by parliament in an action which bypassed a national election in 1974.

The six biggest parties joined in March in a common campaign behind Mr. Kekkonen based on

Mondale Starts Trip To Canada, Mexico

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (Reuters).—Vice-President Mondale left today for visits to Canada and Mexico. Energy problems were expected to be the main topic of talks.

He will meet for two days with Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau and other officials before going to Mexico on Friday for discussions with President Jose Lopez Portillo.

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Left Gets 51%

French Majority Parties Lose 3% in Latest Poll on Elections

PARIS, Jan. 17 (Reuters).—An opinion poll today showed French voters deserting the center-right coalition as the neo-Gaullist party redoubled attacks against its allies for betraying their common cause.

The latest pre-election poll, published by the newspaper Le Figaro, disclosed a sharp decline in support for the government parties to 44 per cent—from 47 per cent last month.

In contrast, the Communists and Socialists have the backing of 51 per cent of the voters, a gain of 1 percentage point.

This discouraging trend for the parties of the governing majority was revealed one day after President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing appealed over lunch to his feuding supporters to bury their differences and close ranks in the campaign for France's National Assembly elections in March.

Within hours of listening to the President's admonitions, neo-Gaullist leader Jacques Chirac renewed bitter charges against his partners, suggesting that some of them were even plotting to make a deal with Socialist leader Francois Mitterrand.

The neo-Gaullists are disturbed because their partners, Mr. Giscard's Gaullist Republican party, in 382 of the 490 French constituencies, on joint first-round candidates in 383 of the 490 French constituencies.

Denouncing this as the formation of an anti-Gaullist front, the neo-Gaullists retaliated by running 10 candidates in constituencies where they had previously promised to back their allies, including that of Republican party secretary Jean-Pierre Solson.

Mr. Chirac, a former prime minister and now mayor of Paris, said in a speech at Verson in central France: "the neo-Gaullists had been the victims of disloyalty, inspired by the temptation to appease the Socialists. He said Mr. Mitterrand was ready to play ball with Mr. Giscard d'Estaing and was trying to deceive everybody, including the Communists."

A big fear of the neo-Gaullists is that Prime Minister Raymond Barre, at the instigation of the President, will try to form a center-left government with the Socialists and the French Union, leaving the neo-Gaullists in opposition with the Communists.

Last night Mr. Chirac declared: "We must have an answer to the question—are there people in the ranks of the majority who are ready to let themselves be misled by Mitterrand's lies and to collaborate with him in opening the door to adventure?"

Flooding Routs 400 in France

MARSEILLE, Jan. 17 (Reuters).—Rescue squads evacuated 400 flood victims today from homes in low-lying areas of Marseille as gales and heavy rain continued to batter the French Mediterranean coast. The coastal road approaching the city and the beach promenade were under water, police said.

26 Die in Brazil

RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 17 (AP).—Floods have killed at least 26 persons in Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo and killed 100 in Minas Gerais state, police said yesterday. Emergency services were called in several towns in which homes and bridges were destroyed. Highways leading to the industrial city of Sao Paulo were flooded Sunday and yesterday.

Burma Voters Return Ne Win to New Term

RANGOON, Jan. 17 (Reuters).—President Ne Win has won a mandate for four more years in general elections that were restricted to candidates of the country's only approved party. The elections lasted two weeks and ended Sunday. Officials said that a majority of Burma's 16-million-member electorate voted.

The ruling Burma Socialist Program party has governed since the 1974 Constitution ended military rule and turned Burma into a one-party Socialist state.

Anti-USIA Plotter Gets Life in Taiwan

TAIPEI, Jan. 17 (Reuters).—A man accused of leading a Communist group that planned to blow up the U.S. Information Agency office here and kidnap its director and other U.S. citizens was jailed for life today. Tai Kuo-kang, 26, pleaded guilty to charges of planning to overthrow the Taiwanese government by illegal means and participating in a seditious organization. Two accomplices were jailed for 12 and 15 years.

Proxmire Eases Stand on Overseas Tax

(Continued from Page 1)

Telegraph Corp. We were asked to get this go through because of the difficulty, especially in paying rent, involved for those people."

"Now, goddamn, they are rich!" Mr. Shuman exclaimed. "As an example, it was so unjust and outrageous."

Mr. Shuman recalled that during the lobbying effort to convince Sen. Proxmire to allow the delay to come to a vote, "we had extricates from the Treasury Department, in the name of the president of Aramco and in the name of two major officials of ITT (International Telephone & Telegraph).

Carter's Reform Plan

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (AP).—President Carter will not propose as many tax-reform measures as he had originally planned, but he thinks that his proposals will still constitute the

The latest poll of voters showed that the Socialists have gained support, with 28 per cent backing while the Communists held their ground with 21 per cent.

On the government side, the neo-Gaullists had 21 per cent, the Republicans 16 per cent, and the Radicals and centerists 7 per cent.

An alarming aspect of the poll for the government parties was that the left's popularity appeared to be unaffected by the split between Socialists and Communists.

Despite their differences, the government parties are still committed to joining forces for the vital second-round ballot on March 19, but it seems unlikely that the Communists and Socialists will do the same.

Under the majority's agreement for the second ballot, all other coalition partners will back down to give the one who led on the first ballot a clear field in the contest against the opposite parties.

Leone Seeks Andreotti's Successor

(Continued from Page 1)

Italian Democratic leadership even before Mr. Andreotti resigned. For the last 17 months, Mr. Andreotti stayed in power because the Communist party, together with four smaller groups, refrained from opposing the government in parliament. This agreement between Christian Democrats and Communists was made formal last July when they, along with four minor parties, reached an accord on legislative and administrative measures.

Now, the Communist party is seeking more power, but Mr. Andreotti and other leading Christian Democrats appear to think that its bid must be denied.

Visible Role

It was speculated that Mr. Andreotti may try to devise some mechanism—such as a steering committee outside the government—whereby the Communists would be given a visible role in national decision-making. Known as the "Ciriaco De Mita" committee, they realized that the Communist leadership was under great pressure from a restless rank-and-file, and wanted to prove that its indirect support of the government had brought it increased influence.

If Mr. Andreotti were to fail in what was considered his probable strategy to succeed himself, polls and newspapers here said President Leone would be asked by the Christian Democrats to entrust the task of forming a new government to some of his leaders.

Foreign Minister Arnaldo Forlani, who is reputed to have good relations with the Communists, today was mentioned as a possible candidate for government chief, in addition to two former premiers—Aminoreo Fanfani and Aldo Moro.

Vote an Option

The alternative to a cabinet based on a deal with the Communists would be elections this spring. Parliament's term expires in 1981, but President Leone would have to dissolve the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate.

Under the Constitution, the head of state cannot call new elections during the last six months of his seven-year term. Mr. Leone was elected in December, 1971, so his power to send the nation to the polls ends in June.

Early maneuvering among the several nondeclared candidates for the presidency—Mr. Moro is foremost among them—is a factor in the government crisis. Presidential contenders begin to cultivate support of the Christian Democratic and Communist blocs in the National Assembly, the common chamber and Senate that elects the president.

Accommodate

This explains, said political experts here, why several presidential aspirants among the Christian Democrats and in the minor parties would prefer to attempt at another accommodation with the Communists in the prospect of a confrontation in a snap election.

The Christian Democrats affirming today that they would gain strength if the nation were called to the polls now. There is evidence to support such claims, but there are signs that the party leaders seem reluctant to face a campaign now.

The result may be an interim government until a successor to Mr. Leone is elected at the end of this year.

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You Have Leukemia

Is Held Maneuvers in 1957 Swirls of Radioactive Dust

By Walter Pincus

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (WP).—Three miles from ground zero. The weapon was an 11-kiloton nuclear device detonated in a test called Galileo.

Illnesses Followed
Six soldiers associated with another nuclear test, called Smoky, in that period, have been found to have developed leukemia. Another soldier at Smoky—who also participated in Galileo two days later—is now a paraplegic and traces his present condition to illnesses arising from radiation absorbed during the nuclear tests.

Ironically, the HUMRO report says that the purpose of the behavioral tests at the 1957 nuclear tests was to "develop training methods which will preclude panic engendered by fear of the unknown, such as radioactive fallout."

The report goes on to say, however, that the Army at first was concerned that the Atomic Energy Commission nuclear test managers would not permit tests of infantrymen crawling through an infiltration course in a "contaminated area" because "there might be some danger of burns from gamma and beta radiation."

The report goes on to say that "no decision was made, however, regarding the maximum radiation level permissible for this task, although a limit of 20 milliroentgens was suggested." Army troops at the Smoky test were told they had to move back from areas that had five milliroentgens according to a separate 1957 Pentagon report.

'Impairment of Vision'
According to the report, the paratroopers were to take apart their M-1 rifles immediately after the shock wave in the Galileo test moved past them.

The report said that the "dust level was quite high, as expected, with the resultant impairment of vision." Some paratroopers failed to get their rifles field-stripped in the allotted time.

Badges that the soldiers wore, according to the Pentagon, recorded the radiation to which they were exposed. Other sources, including Dr. Karl Morgan, now of Georgia Tech, but in 1957 the director of health physics for the AEC's Oak Ridge, Tenn., laboratories, said recently he feared that the badges would not register the radioactive material in dust that an individual inhaled through his nose or inadvertently swallowed during an exercise.

Dr. Morgan, who attended several of the 1957 Nevada troop tests, said in a recent interview, "My heart sank when I saw them march in after a shot." He wondered at the time why the maneuvers had not been withheld until days after the radioactive activity had dropped.

Cancer Link
Although the exact cause of leukemia and other cancers is not known, a connection between high doses of radiation and cancer has been confirmed. Whether there is a long-term cancer effect on humans exposed to low levels of radiation is a subject of controversy.

The finding of leukemia and other cancer among troops who participated in nuclear weapon tests during the 1951-57 period is to be the subject of a congressional hearing next week.

The Atlanta-based Center for Disease Control is attempting to locate the 3,235 soldiers who participated in Smoky to determine how many have contracted cancer or other diseases. The House Subcommittee on Health and Environment, whose chairman is Rep. Paul Rogers, D-Fla., is planning to call several military men who participated in the Smoky and Galileo tests.



BACK IN THE CAPITAL—Former President Richard Nixon waving from car at Dulles Airport before flight back to California. He was in Washington for memorial services for Sen. Hubert Humphrey. With Mr. Nixon is his aide, Jack Brennan.

2 U.S. Units Attempt Block

CIA Report on Soviet Arms Aid Opposed

By Richard Burt

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (NYT).—State Department and Arms Control and Disarmament Agency officials are attempting to stop publication of a CIA study that says Soviet arms exports to the Third World rival U.S. shipments—a finding that could jeopardize efforts by the Carter administration to exercise unilateral restraint in military sales.

The study, which officials said the CIA hoped to release to the public, is not based on new findings, but on a change in methods for calculating the value of Moscow's arms deliveries. The study has caused a dispute within the administration because it appears to contradict statements by President Carter and others that the United States is by far the largest exporter of military equipment.

Restraint Is Key
Officials have stressed that Mr. Carter's program for reducing U.S. arms sales depends in large part on the willingness of other major arms exporters to exercise restraint. Last May, Mr. Carter stated: "Because we dominate the world market to such a degree, I believe the United States can and should take the first step."

Accordingly, the administration is seeking to reduce arms sales for fiscal 1978, although efforts to achieve a Soviet-U.S. understanding on exports have just begun.

In October, the CIA reported that Moscow concluded new sales agreements last year for about \$3.4 billion and delivered about \$2.5 billion in arms to Third World countries. The U.S. totals for new sales and arms delivered were more than twice as large. The new CIA report, however, is said to show Soviet and U.S. totals to be much closer.

Estimate Criticized
The major criticism of the report is that the CIA's findings reflect a change in procedures that tends to exaggerate the size of Moscow's efforts in comparison with the U.S. program. Under a previous approach, the CIA attempted to measure the total of Soviet exports, including the cost of support programs, spare parts and maintenance.

CIA officials, including Adm. Stansfield Turner, the director, are said to have criticized this approach on the ground that intelligence concerning Soviet support activities was not adequate to accurately estimate Moscow's program. As a result, the CIA

study estimates only the value of so-called "end items"—military hardware that is shipped to the Third World, excluding training and support expenses.

When this figure is compared with the value of U.S. equipment delivered to the Third World, officials said, the differences between U.S. and Soviet programs are far smaller than under the previous method.

Critics of the new approach, however, note that about 60 per cent of U.S. military sales do not involve export of weapons but consist of such activities as training and construction. The Soviet total for these activities is thought to be much smaller and by leaving them out of the comparison, officials argue, the CIA report will lead to a distorted picture of Soviet-U.S. sales.

Replacement of U.S. Attorney Stirs Furor in Pennsylvania

By Anthony Marro

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (NYT).—Attorney General Griffin Bell sent a task force of three Justice Department attorneys to Philadelphia to "assess" today whether his decision to replace David Marston, the U.S. attorney there, has jeopardized investigations into political corruption in the state.

According to several Justice Department officials, the action is part of an attempt by Mr. Bell to quiet the furor generated by his decision to remove Mr. Marston, by promising that the investigations will continue even if he is replaced.

"We will do everything possible to insure that no wrongdoing goes unpunished in the Eastern District of Pennsylvania," Mr. Bell said in a statement that was released by his office.

The decision to replace Mr. Marston, a Republican, touched off a major controversy in eastern Pennsylvania, in part because of the success he has had in prosecuting major Democratic political figures in the last year, and in part because of President Carter's campaign promise to appoint federal prosecutors on the basis of merit, not politics.

Matter 'Expedited'
At a news conference last week, Mr. Carter first said he had not been involved in the decision to replace Mr. Marston. But under additional questioning, he acknowledged that he had "expedited" the matter by telephoning Mr. Bell after learning that Pennsylvania Democrats were upset that Mr. Marston was still in office.

Adding fuel to the controversy was the fact that the politician

As U.S. Aides Continue Probe in Seoul

Few New Indictments Seen in Park Case

By William Chapman

SEOUL, Jan. 17 (WP).—Assistant U.S. Attorney General Benjamin Civiletti said today that no criminal charges against current members of Congress are likely to result from the questioning here of Korean businessman Tongsun Park, central figure in a Washington bribery scandal.

Mr. Civiletti said Mr. Park's testimony would result in a few potential criminal cases involving "primarily, but not exclusively, ex-officials and private individuals."

Asked to state specifically if that meant indictments of current members are unlikely, he said, "That would be a reasonable inference from what I have said."

Mr. Civiletti also released today the previously secret agreement covering the conditions of Mr. Park's testimony, which began in Seoul last Friday.

Excluded Questions
It showed, as previously reported, that the ground rules largely preclude questions about the possible involvement of President Park Chung Hee or other high officials of the South Korean government.

Questions about current members of the Seoul government are forbidden unless their actions "occurred in the United States or in the presence of U.S. officials," the U.S. prosecutor said.

He told newsmen that the Justice Department has "no information or facts" about President Park that would lead to questioning Tongsun Park about him.

Mr. Civiletti left Seoul to return to Washington today, delegating the interrogation of Tongsun Park to an assistant, Paul Michel. The questioning is expected to continue into next week.

There have been reports that five former congressmen have been implicated in Tongsun Park's testimony so far about his Washington activities between 4 and 10 years ago.

Mr. Civiletti said that there is "very little indication of any kind of misconduct, criminal conduct, of any vast number of either former or present officials."

He was asked if, in view of the small number of potential criminal cases, it had been worthwhile granting Tongsun Park immunity from prosecution for his own involvement.

"It is important to have those cases brought and it appears that his testimony is essential for those cases," Mr. Civiletti replied.

Under an agreement signed here last week, Tongsun Park is promised immunity from criminal charges and the quashing of a 36-count indictment against him if he testifies truthfully in U.S. courts.

That agreement's text became public for the first time today, when Mr. Civiletti released it.

U.S. Test Warns Of Failing Heart

BOSTON, Jan. 17 (UPI).—Researchers at Massachusetts General Hospital here now believe that a new process involving photographing the heart can be used as an early warning signal for heart disease and potential heart attacks.

A hospital report said yesterday that a mildly radioactive solution of a substance called thallous chloride injected into the bloodstream can enable doctors to photographically "map" patterns of blood flow to the heart's muscular tissue.

"The resulting photographs can accurately confirm the presence of heart disease and allow corrective therapy to begin long before the disease becomes so extensive that the patient suffers chest pains, or his electrocardiogram can provide clear evidence of damage," a hospital report said.

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That agreement's text became public for the first time today, when Mr. Civiletti released it.

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resident Fears anal Disruption Treaties Fail

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (UPI).—President Carter said yesterday that if the Panama Canal treaties are rejected there could be an attempt to disrupt the waterway by dissident or Communist groups outside the Panamanian government.

But he pledged to defend the canal if that should happen. Mr. Carter made the remarks in a telephone discussion with a Hattburg, Miss., "great decisions" program which was debating whether the treaties should be ratified.

His participation in the town hall debate was part of an administration drive to win Senate ratification of the treaties early this year. He will participate in similar telephone sessions with forums in Albuquerque, N.M., next night.

Calling the canal "quite vulnerable," Mr. Carter said: "I think if the treaties were rejected there would be some attempt to disrupt the canal."

"We would reject that," he added. "We're not operating under some threat, or fear or weakness. We hope to operate in cooperation and partnership with Panama."

Tanzania Cholera Toll
DAR ES SALAAM, Jan. 17 (UPI).—The government said today that at least 160 persons have died of cholera in Tanzania in the last three months. Medical sources said that the cure was probably much higher.

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Under Supreme Court Action

Long-Distance Phone Service In U.S. Opened to Competition

By Morton Mintz

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (UPI)—The Supreme Court left standing yesterday a lower court's decision that could lead to competition in long-distance telephone service while impelling some utilities to seek higher rates for local telephone calls, to make up for lost revenue.

The decision approved the special transcontinental long-distance phone service, called Execunet, that MCI Telecommunications Corp. and two affiliates offer to subscribers in 37 cities. Execunet's long-distance rates are often lower than telephone-company rates.

Seven of the nine Supreme Court justices refused without comment to conduct a review sought in pleas filed by the Federal Communications Commission, American Telephone & Telegraph

N.Y.C. Jury Backs Man It Convicted

NEW YORK, Jan. 17 (AP)—Despite a rare plea from the jury that convicted Thomas Ryan, a judge has sentenced the former police officer to up to four years in prison for beating a prisoner to death.

In handing down the sentence yesterday, State Supreme Court Justice Lawrence Tonetti said that the jury "can't impeach their own verdict."

The jury found Ryan, 38, guilty of negligent homicide in the death of Israel Rodriguez, who was beaten to death in a police station in June, 1975. Mr. Rodriguez had been arrested after allegedly firing a shot through a door at policemen responding to a report of burglary in his apartment house.

Defense attorney Jack Everoff produced affidavits from seven jurors who said they thought they were convicting the officer of negligence, not of negligent homicide.

Brandt-Gonzalez Talks

BONN, Jan. 17 (UPI)—Former Chancellor Willy Brandt today assured Felipe Gonzalez, general secretary of the Socialist Workers party of Spain, of continuing support by West Germany's Social Democratic party, which Mr. Brandt heads.

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WATER SPORTS—Flappy and Robby, the star dolphin performers at the zoo in Duisburg, West Germany, taking a trainer on practice run around the pool.

Detained Indefinitely

Banned Books Led to Kenyan Writer's Arrest

By David Lamb

NAIROBI—Shortly after midnight on Dec. 31, a dozen policemen went to the suburban home of Ngũgĩ Wa Thiong'o, Kenya's foremost novelist and playwright, and politely asked to be let in.

They rummaged through his study for two hours, collecting about 100 books, including some by Marx and Lenin. Mr. Thiong'o was ordered to accompany the officers to a police station. One said: "There are some people at the station interested in talking to you."

Mr. Thiong'o, the chairman of the University of Nairobi's literature department, was held incommunicado for 13 days during which the police would not admit that he was under detention. On Thursday, the government announced what everyone suspected: Mr. Thiong'o was a political prisoner being held under the Public Security Act for possessing 18 banned books.

Mr. Thiong'o, 39—known professionally by his first name—long has been one of Kenya's few outspoken critics of the government. He was critical of ex-

tricate and Christian influence, of capitalism and of the emergence of a wealthy African class that he considered a contemporary form of colonialism.

Asked last July if he was worried about government retaliation, he replied: "No, I have no such fears because I do believe that criticism of our social institutions is a very necessary thing. If writers don't do this anywhere in the world, they would be failing in their duties."

In recent years, Mr. Thiong'o had moved markedly to the left. His last novel, "Petals of Blood," published in 1975, was finished in the Soviet Writers' Union workshop in Yalta. It dealt less with the scars of colonialism than his earlier works and more with ideological issues that, some say, encouraged rebellion, questioning of the government and rekindling of tribal animosities.

Security Act

The Public Security Act under which Mr. Thiong'o was arrested is similar to laws enacted by almost every African country. It permits indefinite detention without charge if the suspect's views do not coincide with those of the government. Kenya has about a dozen political prisoners, including two parliamentarians. Some countries, such as Uganda and Tanzania, have thousands.

Kenya's censorship is often paradoxical. It permits books that are unflattering to President Jomo Kenyatta but bans Chinese literature and some specific Communist works. It allows a surprising degree of freedom of speech by African standards yet insures that parliament, universities and the media are not forums for dissent.

Play Angered Authorities

The government apparently decided to arrest Mr. Thiong'o because of a play of which he was co-author and co-producer last October. The play, in the tribal Kikuyu language, was entitled, "I Will Marry When I Choose To." Marxist in tone, the play was anti-religious and presented

money as the source of evil and the exploitation of the masses. It played to full houses of peasants for a month before authorities revoked its license on the unlikely ground of complaints from the public.

"I have always thought of Christianity itself as part and parcel of cultural imperialism," the writer once said. "Christianity in the past has been used to rationalize imperialist domination and exploitation of the peasants and workers."

Mr. Thiong'o was educated at a missionary school but did not learn English until he was 13 years old. In 1959, he went to Makerere University in Uganda, once the best university in east Africa—and later received a post-graduate degree in literature from Leeds University in England. He has taught at Makerere and at Northwestern University in Illinois.

© Los Angeles Times.

Spanish Convicts Self-Inflict Cuts In Jail Protest

BARCELONA, Jan. 17 (UPI)—An estimated 200 inmates of Modelo Prison cut their wrists or arms today and some swallowed dangerous objects to press their demands for a general pardon for all of Spain's jailed criminals.

The prison director said he was talking with representatives of the 1,000 inmates to try to end the wave of self-inflicted wounds. Ambulances first took the injured to hospital, but six doctors later arrived to treat casualties inside the penitentiary.

"In trying to reduce the tension so we don't get into a spiral of violence," he said.

The director allowed doctors into the prison to wash dozens of treat wounds of prisoners for cuts and other self-inflicted wounds.

No official figures were given for the number of injured, but reporters inside agreed there were about 300. The remaining 800 inmates went on a hunger strike.

Wife Reports Kappler Failing

MILAN, Jan. 17 (AP)—Annelle Kappler, wife of the former Nazi colonel who escaped from a Rome prison hospital last August, was quoted today as saying that her husband is dying and that he received the last rites of the Roman Catholic Church two weeks ago.

In an interview with the Milan weekly magazine *Domenica del Corriere*, the wife of Herbert Kappler said, "I succeeded in having him dying in Germany, in his bed as we both had hoped." Kappler, 70, sentenced to life imprisonment for the World War II reprisal slayings of 335 Romans, has terminal cancer.

He fled with the help of his wife and lives in Soltau, West Germany. Mrs. Kappler said, "Herbert no longer speaks and in the past weeks I was only able to give him some drugs I prepared for him to ease his sharp pains. He only weighs 44 kilograms (97 pounds). He is close to the end."

Rhodesia Jails Black for Lying

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Jan. 17 (UPI)—A black cook was jailed for 10 years today for denying that he had watched nationalist guerrillas kill his employers' 15-year-old son at a farm two miles outside of Salisbury.

The cook, Edward Zulu, 56, who was employed by the same family for 13 years, later admitted that he was present during the killing, but under guard of guerrillas.

Mr. Zulu was found guilty of "falsely denying knowledge of terrorists"—a little-used charge under Rhodesia's Law and Order Maintenance Act.

Police Conduct House Searches

Half Soweto Youths Continue School Boycott

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 17 (UPI)—Thousands of black students today boycotted the first day of this year's classes in Soweto Township outside Johannesburg to protest segregated schooling.

Fewer than half the sprawling suburb's 130,000 junior school pupils showed up, defying government appeals for an end to boycotts which began last year because of superior conditions and different syllabuses in white schools.

South Africa's largest circulation daily, the Johannesburg Star, reported police slapped and punched youths and dragged them from houses and chased others in armored vehicles.

Youths Whipped

Witnesses said in Soweto's Diepkloof district that police conducted house-to-house searches and whipped (whipped) black youths naked in the raids.

A black Soweto educator, Tamanga Kamula, said he was "very disappointed" with the low turnout. Black sources said attendance at Soweto schools ranged from 30 to 50 per cent of capacity.

At black townships east of Johannesburg, principals said attendance was "fairly good" with as many as 50 per cent of pupils arriving for classes.

In townships at Athlridgeville, Soweto's black townships the attendance figure reached 60 and 70 per cent. A group of independent black students urged others to return to schools.

"We promise we will fight any intimidation that gets in our way," the students said in a statement.

They said the boycotting students, were in a minority and "not powerful enough to bring the government to its knees."

Bantu Education

Last year the militant Soweto Students Representative Council—outlawed in the government's nationwide political crackdown in October—urged students to boycott classes to protest "Bantu" education.

Government officials insist that education given blacks is not inferior to education given white children, as many blacks charge.

Books were burned last night

National Guard Called Out in N.Y. To Aid in Storm

NEW YORK, Jan. 17 (AP)—Utility workers trying to restore power to 100,000 suburban New York City customers got National Guard help today as a storm spread fresh snow across the Northeast.

New York Gov. Hugh Carey mobilized four National Guard units last night with about 500 members to aid Long Island in its effort to recover from an earlier storm that toppled power lines Friday and Saturday.

The guard units were to assist utility crews and help remove snow.

The storm spread snow from Washington, D.C., across Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, Pennsylvania and southern New Jersey early today. Forecasters said all of New England would receive snow by tonight.

In California, a new storm system appeared certain to deepen streets and rivers already at flood level in some locations. Scattered rain fell today, and heavier rains and winds were expected by tomorrow.

More than 100 persons were driven from low-lying homes in Guerneville, Calif., yesterday when Russian River floodwaters flowed into the northern community. Almost four feet of flooding creekwater submerged eight downtown blocks of San Luis Obispo on the central coast.

Italian-German Accord

BONN, Jan. 17 (Reuters)—Italy and West Germany yesterday agreed to hold regular consultations on combating crime and to cooperate in the fight against international terrorism, the Interior Ministry said.

If Los Angeles is selected for dual service, Boston must be served by a single nonstop carrier, and Pan American said, it should have that exclusive right.

If Boston keeps its two-airline status, Pan Am will seek designation as the sole nonstop carrier

in Munster black township, near Krugersdorp, 15 miles northwest of Johannesburg, after a storeroom was allegedly broken into at a primary school.

Adults and children extinguished the flames before firemen arrived and there was little damage to the room but many books were destroyed.

Shantytown Razing
CAPE TOWN, Jan. 17 (AP)—Two government-hired bulldozers

continued to churn through the shacks, stores and latrines of the Unibell squatter camp, leaving 1,500 blacks to sleep in the open and threatening thousands more.

The second day of the government-ordered demolition of the camp, on dusty flatlands north of Cape Town, brought to 20 the number of shanties razed by the machines. About 2,000 shacks housing an estimated 10,000 blacks stand on the flats.

QE2, With 2 Tons of Caviar, Begins Most Luxurious Cruise of Career

NEW YORK, Jan. 17 (NYT)—The world's largest active passenger ship, the Queen Elizabeth 2, sailed out into the Hudson River last night to begin the longest and most luxurious cruise of its career, a 90-day journey that will take its 1,400 passengers to 30 ports in the Pacific.

Those in two recently installed penthouses are paying \$150,000 for each suite during the four-continent, nine-country cruise. Cunard officials refused yesterday to identify the passengers.

Stocked with two tons of caviar, 33,750 pounds of lobster and 35,000 bottles of champagne and other wines, the 983-foot QE 2 left its berth at the passenger ship terminal in Manhattan for Fort Lauderdale, Fla. There it will pick up more passengers for the Panama Canal and the Pacific, with stops in China, New Zealand, Australia, Japan and Hawaii.

For the 35,978-mile trip starting yesterday, a lavish entertainment schedule is being offered on board by 690 musicians and 130 performers, including Dora Andrews, who boarded the ship in Manhattan. Others who will join the QE 2 later include comedian Bill Cosby, handliner Peter Duchin and actress Rita Moreno.

About 200 lectures also will be on board, including Cleveland Amory, the writer, and Rex Reed, the film critic.

In Competition With TWA

Pan Am Seeks Nonstop Route Linking London, Los Angeles

By Robert A. Rosenblatt

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17—Los Angeles should be chosen instead of Boston for service by two airlines offering nonstop flights to London, Pan American World Airways said yesterday.

An agreement between the United States and the United Kingdom permits only two U.S. cities to be linked to London with nonstop flights provided by competing U.S. carriers.

Pan American and Trans World Airlines now offer the service on New York-London and Boston-London routes.

TWA alone offers nonstop flights between Los Angeles and London. Pan American wants the Civil Aeronautics Board to select Los Angeles for dual service and to restrict Boston to one carrier.

"Far more passengers would benefit from the designation of Los Angeles," Pan American said in comments submitted to the CAB. "Moreover, the result would be geographic balance, with dual designation of the largest East Coast city and the largest on the West Coast."

Each year since 1973, Pan American said, the Los Angeles-to-London passenger flow has been 50 per cent greater than the number of people traveling between Boston and London. In the 13 months ended last June, Los Angeles-to-London traffic was 85 per cent greater than the Boston-to-London flow, Pan American added.

Because of great distances involved, "Los Angeles will always be limited in the number of nonstop schedules which can be economically offered to Europe," Pan American said.

London is the best door to Europe for Los Angeles travelers and additional flights from Los Angeles would therefore provide more competition in European cities, Pan American contended.

That airline provides connecting flights from London to Amsterdam, Frankfurt, Berlin, Tehran and New Delhi.

If Los Angeles is selected for dual service, Boston must be served by a single nonstop carrier, and Pan American said, it should have that exclusive right.

If Boston keeps its two-airline status, Pan Am will seek designation as the sole nonstop carrier

from Los Angeles to London, it airline said.

The CAB will make its decision before March 2, when agreements between Pan American and TWA expire, giving both airlines the theoretical right to operate between Los Angeles and London and San Francisco and Los Angeles would conflict with U.S.-British pact.

© Los Angeles Times.

NAACP Takes Oil Firms' Side On Fuel Rules

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (UPI)—The action came in a day when the NAACP yesterday aligned itself with big industry against one of President Carter's energy proposals.

At a congressional hearing, civil rights group opposed administration's proposed fuel economy standards for 1981, saying that they probably would increase unemployment in the auto industry.

The NAACP last week sided with the oil industry against part of the President's energy proposals pending before Congress. The focus of that complaint also was jobs. The NAACP accused Mr. Carter of moving to limit economic growth when minorities need economic expansion to provide jobs.

Yesterday the NAACP turned the fuel standards it conceived and asked the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration to reconsider them. The position coincides with arguments by all three major automakers.

Lance to Appear On TV in Atlanta As Commentator

ATLANTA, Jan. 17 (UPI)—Bert Lance, President Carter's first budget director, has accepted a position as a news commentator on an Atlanta television station, it was disclosed yesterday.

Mr. Lance, a close friend of Mr. Carter, resigned as head of the Office of Management and Budget in September amid controversy over his financial dealings and business practices as a Georgia banker. Last month, he sold 60 per cent of his holdings in the National Bank of Georgia to a Saudi businessman.

He will appear five times a week on WAGA-TV, the Atlanta affiliate of the ABC television network. It was not immediately known whether the job as news commentator would take up all of Mr. Lance's time.

When he sold part of his holdings in the bank he formerly headed, there was talk here that he might take part in a bank holding company to help handle Arab business investments in the United States.

Nonsmokers Get Swiss Rail Boost

BERN, Jan. 17 (AP)—Switzerland's nonsmoking train travelers are able to eat in sections of restaurant cars now being reserved for them.

The move complements a recent Swiss Railways poll which showed that two of every three train travelers preferred to use a nonsmoking passenger compartment.

"Currently, train passenger compartments are divided 50-50 between smokers and nonsmokers," a railroad spokesman said. "But our new construction will provide more nonsmokers."

THE WORST KIND OF POLLUTION—Sodium cyanide

sludge forming deadly white hand as it flows out of Kanagawa River, contaminating Sagami Bay, south of Tokyo, after Saturday's strong earthquake cracked dams, releasing the poisonous sludge from a slag yard.

United Press International.

MOVIES IN PARIS

Floating High on Soviet New Wave

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Jan. 17 (IHT).—André Tarkovsky's "The Mirror" (at Gaumont Champs-Élysées in Russian with French subtitles) is a product of what might be termed the Soviet New Wave. A film with power and beauty, it suggests a fresh trend.

The Soviet cinema can be divided into three historical parts. The first, started in the 1920s, was a series of epic motion pictures: "Chapayev," "October," "Spartacus," "The Battleship Potemkin," "The Motherland and the Mother," "The Great Patriotic War," and "The Motherland and the Mother." The second, in the 1930s, was a series of films that were constantly revived. The third, the talkies, with its language barrier, was in the nature of a retreat. With a few honorable exceptions—"The Road to Rome," "The Bridge," "The Day After Tomorrow," "The Day After Tomorrow," "The Day After Tomorrow," and "The Day After Tomorrow"—the Soviet film suffered from a vicious dissection for the next years. During the last decade, a group of younger directors has come to the fore and it is to this "New Wave" that Tarkovsky belongs.

Tarkovsky, who is in Paris for the premiere of "The Mirror," came to movie direction by chance. He decided to join a friend of his who was enrolled in the course on cinematography at Moscow University. This four-year course covers not only all aspects of motion-picture making, but also an education in the arts and literature. Even after graduating with honors, Tarkovsky was certain what career to select. His parents were artists and he was a poet of note and he was first drawn to the theater and staged a production of "Hamlet" in Moscow.

He made his first film in 1961, an experimental try which he now regards as unsatisfactory, but in 62 his "Childhood of Ivan," a long autobiographical, as is

"The Mirror" won the Golden Lion at the Venice festival and established his international reputation.

Three years later, after much research, he began "Andrei Rublev," the biography of the 15th-century monk who painted icons and sought in his art to voice his faith in love and fraternity amid the misery and violence of his turbulent time. Rublev, a contemporary of Fra Angelico, whose work is thought to resemble his, painted the "Old Testament Trinity" in the great church of the Trinity monastery and, in 1583, a church council made it the compulsory model for any icon on the subject. Tarkovsky's pictorial composition was in itself Rublevesque and his film's sweeping action pictured graphically the savage age in which the painter lived.

"Rublev," for obscure reasons, encountered censorship trouble and was banned for export. A copy was smuggled to the Cannes festival, where it was enthusiastically greeted as a masterpiece restoring the Soviet cinema to high rank. Since then, it has been permitted international distribution and is considered a landmark in cinematic progress.

His subsequent science-fiction venture, "Solea," rather dry and heavy and ambiguous in its philosophical striving, was disappointing, but in "The Mirror," returning to the materials of his "Childhood of Ivan," he reveals himself again a master of his medium.

In the film, Tarkovsky has reflected the experiences of his generation that grew up during World War II. His protagonist—in large measure himself, one supposes—lives as a boy in the country home of his writer father in the prewar years, while his mother is engaged as an editor in a printing plant and suffers a

nervous crisis when she makes some error in editing, fearing terrible consequences.

Those are the memories of a man in middle years, now married to a woman who resembles his mother, and who is somehow beset by the same problems of personal isolation that disturbed his childhood.

Past and present are poignantly blended and the serene and lyrical that is constant, the heart of the film. The inserts of the newsworld flashes of the war, the conclusion and topical issues serve as a background.

Margarita Terekhova, playing the dual role of the mother and the wife, contributes an extraordinarily lovely performance and the poetic sense of remembrance is subtly underscored by selections from Bach, Pergolesi and Puccini. "The Mirror" is another magnificent film from Tarkovsky.

Tarkovsky, now in his early 40s, bears a slight resemblance to Charles Bronson, talks spontaneously and smiles often. His schedule for his Parisian stay includes visits to Versailles and Fontainebleau, Charles Amoureux at the Olympia, the Lido and Parada-Latin cabarets and projections of many new films.

"It is futile to discuss influences," he said. "Everything that one sees leaves some impression. It was probably seeing Jean Renoir's film 'The Lower Depths,' which decided me to attempt movie direction. It was the Gorky play with its scene shifted to France and with Jouvet as the suspected baron of the flop-



Margarita Terekhova in André Tarkovsky's "The Mirror."

house, but it was not the subject but the treatment that struck me so strongly. I also admire Renoir's 'Rules of the Game' and feel an affinity to Bergman—especially his 'Wild Strawberries,' and to Breton, who has arranged to show me some of his recent films while I am here.

"I have, of course, an enormous respect for Eisenstein, but much of his work puzzles me, and Dovzhenko's art, in particular that of his early silent films, seems closer to me.

"I shall not go back to the theater for I believe one must choose between the stage and the screen and I want to devote myself completely to moving pictures now.

"My next film will be a science-fiction story. Its title is 'Stalker.' An English word, yes, to signify the hunt for prey, in this case the search for secrets. It concerns a scientist, a scholar and their pilot who visit a land where natural laws have been suspended, a weird, enclosed wasteland,

uninhabited. The shooting begins in April in Estonia and we plan to finish by September."

Tarkovsky has seen several of the foreign science-fiction films and the other day had a look at "Star Wars." "I enjoyed it immensely," he confided. "I wish my little son could see it. It would delight him. It's a film for children of all ages."

Whether or not "Star Wars" will reach the Russian screens depends on meeting the high price demanded for the rights.

MOSCOW

Soviet Critic Calls U.S. Art 'Morally Ersatz' But Useful

By Peggy Polk

MOSCOW, Jan. 17 (UPI).—A Soviet art critic has damned American pop art and photo realism as "morally ersatz," but found pop artist Andy Warhol's work useful politically.

Yuri Nekhoroshev, writing in the weekend edition of the government newspaper Izvestia, reviewed an exhibition of 85 representative works by U.S. painters, which opened last month at Moscow's Pushkin Museum and will travel to Leningrad and Minsk.

The show has drawn sizable crowds with people sometimes lining up for several blocks in freezing weather.

Mr. Nekhoroshev said that he liked late 19th and early 20th-century paintings by Thomas Eakins, Robert Henry, William Merritt Chase and Winslow Homer "glorifying everyday work and holidays and family life, carefully showing the enchanting character of landscapes close to their hearts."

1930s Paintings

The critic also responded to 1930s paintings—which he said showed America's "loss of illusions"—such as Reginald Marsh's "Bowery," Jack Levine's "Side-show," Ben Shahn's "Sacco and Vanzetti," Joe Jones's "Fighting Longshoremen" and Raphael Soyer's "City Park."

As to the pop and photo-realistic paintings in the show, he

said, "In spite of the gigantic sizes of the canvases, [they] remain morally ersatz."

"But such is the force of truth that even in ersatz form it may show us the signs of the time," the critic said.

Singling out Andy Warhol's "Coca-Cola Bottles" and "Elvis Presley With Pistols" for an implied attack on Western culture, he said, "The world of bottles is as standard as movie idols are. People are nothing but goods for sale. That is the objective conclusion."

In Exchange

The exhibition, sent here in exchange for a show of Russian and Soviet painting that toured New York and San Francisco, was assembled by Henry Geldzahler as 20th-century arts curator for New York's Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Mr. Geldzahler, who since has become New York City's commissioner of cultural affairs, said during a visit to Moscow that the Soviet Union—which still frowns on abstract art—had asked specifically for a show of U.S. realism.

In selecting realism, he said, he "tried to stretch it as far as it will go" in the direction of pop and photo realism.

Mr. Nekhoroshev said that the exhibition was "one more page of the history of the spiritual life of the United States, read by Soviet viewers."

ENTERTAINMENT IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, Jan. 17 (IHT).—This is how New York Times critics rate new plays and films:

Plays

"Do You Turn Somersaults," written by Soviet playwright Leonid Arbusov, "is said to have had a great success in its own country," Richard Eder says. "So it fringed lampshades," he adds. "It was no reason to bring it over here." Starring Mary Martin in her return to Broadway after 10 years and Anthony Quayle, it is about an autumnal romance between a crusty doctor and a scenic painter at a sanatorium in the Swiss Alps. "It is a tribute to the unfettered communications of ideas among the peoples of the world that there is virtually no cliché about aged romances that has not managed to reach this play. 'Miss Martin does not ve a bad performance, but it is not often a very interesting one,' Eder says. Quayle is usually competent. But neither performer can really survive the procession of stilted little scenes on the leaden lines that Arbusov lives them."

"Fetu and Her Friends," written by Maria Irene Fornes, is "an even but fascinating play," according to Richard Eder. Seven women gather at Fetu's house, "the union device serves as a means of exploring lives, and quite specifically, the pain, strain, comforts and fragility of women's lives," Eder says. "It is the dramatic equivalent of a collection of oems. Each conversation, each relief scene tries to capture the spect of a central, anguished vision. Some possess great strength.... In others, the intention is visible but not realized." Fetu "is played with haunting incongruence" by Rebecca Schull, and it is "generally well directed by Mike Friedman. Randolph is 'marvelous' as one of the friends, while Margaret Harrington "gives the evening's most striking performance" as a mental and physical invalid who dies. But two other members of the cast, Dorothy Lyman and Elizabeth Perry, "give sympathetic performances but are not very useful.... It is the imperfect evening but a stimulating one, with moments of genuine splendor in it."

"Cheaters," a comedy written by Michael Jacobs, "is very empty indeed," according to Richard Eder. "It has a strong cast," including Lou Jacobi, Jack Weston and Doris Roberts, "and

it ties lead weights to the feet." It is about two middle-aged couples who commit adultery. The daughter of one of the couples brings the son of the other home for dinner and there is "a large and noisy scene of total recognition." The play "is as dismal as a dissertation; it takes all but a century to get to the point." Robert Drivas is the director and Eder has "no idea whether he does it well or badly; it must be like directing a Mickey Mouse watch."

Films

"Sasquatch," according to Janet Maslin, "is the kind of pseudo-scientific silliness that manages to discredit itself entirely, thanks to an approach that might best be labeled simulated-verity." It's about "a pointy-headed fellow in a Kong suit," called Big Foot, or Sasquatch. The story centers on the expedition to track the monster through the Pacific Northwest, interrupted by "authentic" footage of the creature that has been examined and pronounced the real thing by "scientists." But "the search party personnel are so appallingly scotious that they throw any semblance of seriousness to the winds."

"The Duellists," directed by Ridley Scott, is the first major film to open in New York this year, and "may well remain one of the most dazzling visual experiences throughout all of 1978." Vincent Canby says, "Set during the Napoleonic wars, the film uses its beauty much in the way that other movies use soundtrack music, to set mood, to complement scenes and even to contradict them." The camerawork by Frank Tidy "makes the eccentric drama at first compelling and ultimately breathtaking." It stars Keith Carradine as a French officer whose life comes to be dominated by the obsession of another officer, Harvey Keitel, who believes that Carradine has impugned his honor. Each meeting between the two ends in a duel that Carradine cannot deny. "It is a film that satisfies not because it sweeps us off our feet, knocks us into the aisles, provides us with visions of infinity or definitions of God, but because it is precise, intelligent, civilized and because it never for a moment mistakes its narrative purpose," Canby says. Keitel and Carradine "are splendid."

Brueghel Still Life Brings \$560,000

NEW YORK, Jan. 17 (Reuters).—A long-forgotten still life by the Flemish master Jan Brueghel the Elder brought \$560,000 at an auction at Sotheby Parke Bernet galleries here.

The price for "Flowers in a Glass Vase" was a record for Brueghel and the second highest sum ever paid for a still life by an old master. In 1962, a painting by Frans Hals brought \$600,000 in New York.

The Brueghel was purchased by David Koester, a Zurich dealer who bid by telephone. The seller remained anonymous.

Mitre Stolen in Italy

SULMONA, Italy, Jan. 17 (AP).—A 15th-century mitre set with precious stones was stolen overnight from the cathedral of this central Italian town, police reported yesterday.

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The Phenomenon of Kekkonen

When Urho Kekkonen is re-elected to the Finnish presidency, the world at large has a tendency to remark: "So what else is new?" Mr. Kekkonen has occupied his country's white house since 1956, and keeping him there is a favorite Finnish political occupation.

The Finns tend to make a national virtue of "sisu"—stubbornness. Their allegiance to Mr. Kekkonen might be attributed to this quality. But, curiously, the President of Finland is also the symbol and very largely the architect of a policy that seems the essence of compromise: Finlandization. This consists of largely managing its own affairs, but of working in overt harmony with the Soviet Union, so long a bitter enemy of the Finns.

Apparently Finland more than accepts this way of operating as a nation. It not only elected Mr. Kekkonen three times, but extended his six-year term to a temporary 10 years in 1973. There is much fear in the West of an extension of Finlandization, perhaps through Eurocommunists playing decisive political roles and creating a status that is short of satellization of the East European kind, but cooperative with Moscow internationally.

Presumably, this could occur. But it is worth considering the very special case in which Finland found itself after World War II. It had fought, ably and bravely but unsuccessfully against the Soviet Union in the winter war, moved with Hitler against that enemy in 1941; broken with Hitler (actually fighting against his troops) at the war's end.

Much of its territory was ravaged; more was seized by the Russians. There were uprooted Finns, a badly damaged economy—and a reparations bill of \$300 million, payable to Moscow. It shared a long border with the Russians and was remote from the evolving NATO—its nearest non-Communist neighbor was neutral Sweden.

Under such circumstances, Finland did enjoy its own government and culture, its own sense of national pride and identity. But the movement which Mr. Kekkonen headed considered that there must be bounds to that pride. Doubtless the Finns did not enjoy their role—but it was at least better than that which most of Eastern Europe had to play. And it was a very special role, governed by special circumstances. Whatever may happen in other parts of Europe may resemble the effects of the Finnish policy—but not its causes.

Containing the Hunt's Cruelty

The annual seal hunt will soon begin on the ice off Newfoundland and while some 180,000 harp seals, most of them pups, will be slain this year, the killing will be as humane as possible. We have reservations about killing any animal primarily for fur to adorn men and women. But given the fact that the sealers are determined to continue their trade—both for pelts and for meat, oil and fat—we find it encouraging that they have adopted more compassionate procedures.

The spring hunt has been carried out for centuries by the hardy sealers of Newfoundland and Labrador, who venture onto the ice where the seals congregate to breed. It is dangerous work—many a sealer has drowned, or frozen to death, or been crushed by shifting ice. The seals, of course, face a sure death—particularly the baby seals, less than three weeks old, whose white coat is prized by the makers of fur clothing. The seals are essentially helpless—easy pickings for the hunters.

The hunters use hardwood bats to club the pups unconscious, then skin them with sharp knives. The animals die through blood loss during the skinning; in past years they were not always deeply unconscious. For at least two decades, animal lovers have protested the hunt as cruel and barbaric. Pictures and movies of the innocent seal pups—fluffy, cuddly creatures with appealing brown eyes—being killed caused an international furor. Even the U.S. Congress last year condemned the killing. The sealers have always complained that the criticisms were slanderous. But Tom T. Hughes, the official observer for the humane societies, was undoubtedly correct when he described seal hunting in the early 1960s as "an uncontrolled, cruel, mass slaughter" carried out by inexperienced men and boys.

That is apparently no longer true, judging from evidence presented by a delegation of Canadians that is touring this country to

stress that the hunt is humane. Canada has adopted, and enforced, stiff sealing regulations governing the size of the club, the methods of killing, and the penalties for violators. Fisheries officers lecture the sealers before the hunt, and novices are paired with experienced hunters. Moreover, U.S. and Canadian researchers have concluded that stunning and bleeding, when properly performed, is the best way to kill seals—more humane than electrocution, gunshots, carbon dioxide asphyxia, concussion bolts, decapitation, acoustical shock, injections, or ultrasonic and laser systems. The blow on the thin skulls of the pups puts them into a state of deep, irreversible unconsciousness.

The killing brings a quick and painless death, according to Hughes, and is "the most regulated animal activity in North America or even the world." That's a significant about-face from the man who recalls organizing Canada's first public protest against the seal hunt in 1957. Spokesmen for the International Society for the Protection of Animals, the Canadian Audubon Society, and the Canadian Council on Animal Care have also found the killing humane. The clubbing of seal pups may well be less cruel than the slaughtering of cattle or hogs.

There is still a fierce debate over whether the quota set by the Canadian government is too high to assure the long-term survival of the harp seal, the second most abundant seal species on earth. And there will always be disputes between those who stress the hunt's economic and social importance (it provides food and some \$5.5 million a year to 4,000 sealers and related industries) and those who believe it immoral to kill any defenseless animal. But the issue that ignited international concern—the cruelty of the hunt—appears to have been resolved, provided Canadian officials maintain vigilant surveillance. THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Europe: 'Swimming in Smack'

At a time when heroin use and addiction in the United States has decreased significantly, Western Europe, in the words of State Department and White House drug officials, is "swimming in smack." These nations lack a comprehensive drug-use reporting system. But the available evidence indicates a sharp rise in use and addiction, although the number of users is small in absolute terms and smaller still when compared with the 500,000 heroin addicts in the United States. The rapid spread has European governments worried and has erased much of the indifference they showed when heroin was largely a U.S. problem.

The Italian Parliament in 1975 passed a comprehensive drug law that decriminalized all personal possession of every drug and mandated government-sponsored services for drug users. (Unfortunately, the government's instability has prevented any attempt to carry out the law on a large scale.) In France, a special commission on drug use will soon make public its report. And in West Berlin, which experienced a 50 per cent increase in heroin-overdose deaths last year, the city government is about to set up a \$4-million anti-heroin program.

The heroin now flooding Western Europe is coming largely from opium-growing areas in Pakistan and Afghanistan along a supply route that makes use of produce-carrying trucks from Turkey or the frequent charter flights that bring Turkish workers and their families to West Germany. European offi-

cials must shut down this network, just as several years ago U.S. and French officials closed the network that was supplying the United States with heroin made from Turkish opium. But U.S. drug officials, out of their own experience, can tell their European counterparts that once the "Turkish connection" is shut off, they can expect an influx from some other part of the world: Southeast Asia, Mexico, South America. For example, U.S. and Mexican drug officials are now trying to close down the "Mexican connection," which supplies nearly 70 per cent of the heroin that reaches the United States. This network sprang up after the U.S.-Turkish supply route was closed.

Can the international traffic in drugs be eradicated? Probably not. But it can be diminished. The traffic in illicit drugs is international in scope. Attempts to restrict it must be, too. The United States, because its huge drug problem forced it to act, has shown what should be done: expand drug-enforcement agencies and drug-treatment programs. Seek the cooperation of the "supply" countries in destroying the drugs at the source. And support the various UN committees and projects concerned with the illicit drug trade. U.S. officials say Western European governments are taking a more active interest in—and increasing their contributions to—the UN groups. That's welcome news. But much more remains to be done.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 18, 1903

WASHINGTON—Rear-Adm. Higginson cables from San Juan, Puerto Rico, that, by an explosion of powder in the eight-inch turret of the battleship Massachusetts, five men were killed and four injured. He adds that the cause of the explosion is being investigated. None of the killed or injured was a commissioned officer. At the time of the accident the Massachusetts was at target practice off Culebra Island.

Fifty Years Ago

January 18, 1928

CHICAGO—Undaunted by Philadelphia's recent experience, this city is embarking gallily on ambitious plans for a second Chicago World's Fair, brilliant and beautiful enough to attract people from all over the world. The date is set five years ahead, in 1933, when Chicago will celebrate its 100th birthday, and the cost is placed at \$30 million. The city looks for 50 million or more visitors.



'Now's the Time to Buy Dollars.'

Ethiopia: Carter's Angola?

By Victor Zorza

WASHINGTON—The Kremlin is right to accuse President Carter of having "ignored the fact that aggression had been committed" against Ethiopia by Somalia. The facts of Somalia's aggression are indisputable, and the President did ignore them in his press conference statement.

When asked about the President's omission, White House officials explain privately that the realities of international politics require Mr. Carter to judge the issue in his public statements. But this kind of Realpolitik comes ill from the man who made morality in foreign policy into an important theme of his election campaign, and from those who associated themselves with him in this stand.

It is difficult to find a Washington official who would be willing to defend Somalia's invasion of Ethiopia. Because Somalia is now the enemy of the Soviet Union, we are prepared to look through our fingers at Somalia's invasion of Ethiopia. Our enemy's enemy is our friend, and never mind about the rights and wrongs of the matter.

No Action

True, the United States is not supplying arms to Somalia as the Soviet Union is supplying them to Ethiopia. True, Mr. Carter is urging Somalia and Ethiopia to stop fighting and to start negotiating. The Kremlin, on the other hand, greatly increased its arms shipments to Ethiopia once it saw that the United States was taking no action to counter Moscow's initially small involvement.

The White House—indeed, it is much worse. Mr. Carter's sin is one of omission, in failing to speak out clearly against a case of aggression. For it is Moscow's pursuit of its new imperial ambitions in Africa, and in the first place in Somalia when the two were still as thick as thieves, that started the trouble.

But even here the Carter administration cannot be absolved of all blame. Carter at first encouraged Somalia to believe that if it got rid of the Russians, the United States stood ready to take their place and to provide the arms and other aid previously provided by Moscow. Had it not been for such hints from Washington, which were withdrawn when wiser counsels prevailed, Somalia might never have moved against Ethiopia. But while Washington is wrong to act now as if Somalia was the aggressor, it is the Soviet Union which brought about the aggression in the first place.

If the Kremlin had not for years been pumping arms into Somalia, which it was hoping to fashion into a major naval base and political outpost in Africa, the Somalis would have had neither the weapons nor the inclination to attack Ethiopia. It was Soviet military equipment and training, to the tune of \$1 billion, to say nothing of the particularly virulent brand of Marxism which Moscow fosters in its African clients, that welded a nomad nation of 3 million into a fighting force eager to invade a much bigger neighbor.

Stepping Stone

Some such purpose figured in Moscow's original plans. When the Soviet Union first moved into Somalia, the Kremlin regarded it as a stepping stone to Ethiopia, which was then Washington's foremost client and outpost in

that part of the world, with its forces equipped and trained by the United States. But when a radical Marxist military clique took power in Ethiopia, the Kremlin's greed made it urge the Ethiopian military to throw out the Americans so that Soviet influence could move into the vacuum. Once Moscow started pumping arms into Ethiopia—which now equal in value the \$1 billion it had previously supplied to Somalia—then the fat was in the fire.

Angola was the first move the Soviet Union made as part of its new design for Africa. Ethiopia is the second. What will be the third? We don't know, but we can be sure that unless the Soviet Union is stopped dead in its tracks, there will be a third, and then a fourth, and many more after that.

As in Angola, the Cubans are acting on the Kremlin's behalf, but again we hear the argument that they are really there on their own account. In the case of Angola, some Washington officials used intelligence information to show that Cuba was the main actor, and that Moscow was only dragged in by Fidel Castro. Those who urged this view at least have the excuse that they were taken in by false information deliberately planted on the United States. There is no such excuse now. Both the Cubans and the Russians are there to show that the Soviet Union has the power to help a client state mount a successful military offensive—and the lesson will not be lost in Africa, or on the rest of the world.

The question now is whether the Ethiopian Army with Cuban participation and Soviet advisers will stop when it reaches the Somali border, or will they go on to the sea, to regain for the Kremlin the Somali coast with the Soviet Union's only naval base in the Indian Ocean. Moslems.

Letters

Zambia Situation

Recently you have reproduced two articles on Zambia which I believe have created confusion in the minds of those of your readers who are not familiar with the situation in Zambia. One was an article from Zurich (JHT, Jan. 5) and the other, by David Lamb, was from the Los Angeles Times (JHT Jan. 7).

The Zurich article was simply malicious and on that I need not say any more.

In the article from Los Angeles, Mr. Lamb missed an opportunity to convey the sense of President Kaunda's speech to the 11th National Council of the United National Independence party last month. I believe Mr. Lamb had the text of that speech before him from it extensively in the article.

The main thrust of President Kaunda's speech was that 80 per cent of Zambia's economic woes is due to external factors over which Zambia has no control and 20 per cent is due to internal factors, some of which Mr. Lamb mentioned. However, by concentrating on the 20 per cent, the article has the effect of transposing the proportions. The major problems that Zambia has had to face in recent years are the oil price increases and the low copper prices. It should be borne in mind that Zambia is a land-locked country.

In the speech under reference, President Kaunda outlined a three-pronged strategy for an economic takeoff:

- An increase in agricultural production through large farm operations for which foreign investment is invited.
- Foreign investment is also invited for the general industrial area.
- The door has been thrown open on exploitation of selected minerals such as uranium, cobalt, gold, diamonds and numerous other semi-precious minerals.

ISAAC R. MANDA,
Ambassador,
Zambia Embassy,
Lusaka.

Impure Plutonium

Re the report (JHT, Jan. 10) that "the French government had offered Pakistan a new type of reprocessing plant that would not produce pure plutonium, a key element in the production of nuclear weapons."

The last part of this statement is simply not true and somebody should tell President

Still Giscard's Main Foe The French Socialists: 'Surprisingly Fragile'

By Patricia H. Painton

PARIS—At Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's luncheon at the Elysee Palace on Monday, 80 of the most well-known members of the President's coalition sat down and suspiciously broke bread with one another. The meeting had originally been intended to be a manifestation of majority unity. Instead, with Jacques Chirac sabotaging the majority's own electoral pact, the parties of the right found themselves almost as much disorder and disagreement as the left. So much so that one commentator called it a "désenfer aux grimoires."

Nonetheless, as the official campaign for the French legislative elections began this month, the majority found it could at least agree on one thing: The enemy was and would remain the newly strengthened Socialist party. In the *Figaro* column published this week, the Socialists kept their 20-per-cent share of the electorate 7 points ahead of their nearest rivals, Chirac's Gaullists. Georges Marchais admitted, at his own Communist party conference 11 days ago, that the Socialist party's very strength was the main reason for the breakup of the leftist coalition. Thus, it's hardly unexpected that the Socialists and their first secretary, François Mitterrand, were being attacked from all sides.

But in the melee of flying invective of the past few weeks, what has gone largely unnoticed is that, despite its size, the Socialist party itself is surprisingly fragile.

National Appeal

Instead, observers have been distracted by the party's impressive growth of the past five years and its transformation into a movement of national stature and appeal. Within the party, the continuing successes at the polls and predictions that the left would capture a majority of seats in the National Assembly this March kept ideological differences subdued and restrained ambitious jostling at the leadership level. As a result, the Socialists started to look like a proper political party—one that like the Communists and Gaullists could respond to internal discipline with programs clearly reflecting their particular electorate.

But these appearances were deceiving. Now that agreement on a Common Program with the Communists has been ruled out, the Socialist party finds itself in the midst of a severe identity crisis. Deprived by the breakup of a credible electoral strategy and with victory now in doubt, disagreements within the party are surfacing that could prove to be as serious a threat to the party as its discord with the Communists.

Attractive

As sociologist Alain Touraine suggests, the future growth and evolution of the party now depends on how it resolves the contradiction between the two sources of its new strength. On the one hand, the party has benefited over the past five years from a growing national sense of social alienation and—political—impotence that finds expression in such divergent movements as the ecologists and regional separatists, anti-nuclear power demonstrators and critics of the educational system. The Socialists have attracted the young as well as older voters who frequently abstained in the past. With growth, the party acquired legitimacy for lower-income women as well as office workers and middle management who previously voted centrist or center right. As pollster Jérôme Jaffré points out, the young are no longer a Socialist electorate, but many by 1979 the party almost perfectly reflected in demographic terms the profile of France.

At the same time, on the lead-

ership level, the Socialist party has been strengthened by its ability to attract and assimilate the representatives of the many conflicting currents of the left. These included older party notables, the heads of small political formations, quasi-Communists and young intellectuals from the *gauche écologiste*. Thierry Fraenkel, who has written a concise primer on the party, gives a sort of Guide Michelin list of the party luminaries. The ideological nuances and variety of political experience they represent make Mitterrand's achievement in managing to keep them all in his team more monumental than his painstaking construction of an alliance with the Communists.

The Socialist leaders are also a source of the party's weakness. Because of their party's main strength essentially a coalition of interests, its top members have a perverse pride in their lack of discipline and their preoccupation with ideology. "We have at ways been a party of currents," says Jean-Pierre Chevènement, whose leftist minority group represents 25 per cent of the party membership. Chevènement, after a recent weekend at the Socialist party conference on defense, claimed that U.S. imperialism, France's nuclear deterrent, and the further development of France's nuclear deterrent, Mitterrand had only 10 days before seen President Carter who pronounced him "beneficial" for France. He benignly washed his party's dissidents perform as then saw to it that his own anti-nuclear, pro-peace views were adopted by the party.

In addition to these divergences, the Socialist leaders are burdened and limited by memories of electoral defeats at various points since the war. These, they say, were often caused by efforts to form alliances with parties at the center of the French political spectrum. As a result, the leadership, despite its rupture and the barrage of criticism from their former allies, followed a road, even if it meant the future of the party lies in the left in some form of association with the Communist party. "Without their 20 per cent of the vote, we're dead," says a Socialist leader.

Reforms

For the moment, at least, seems that the Socialist party constituency has changed less than the party's ability to define itself in terms of its supporters. Polls last year indicated that the dominant part of the left's electorate is Touraine's words, "hungry for social democracy." It is ready for serious social and economic reform and a government that resembles the social democracy of northern Europe. But the Socialist leadership is not ready to define itself in terms of the sort of profound changes advocated by the Communists.

Nonetheless, the leadership is stuck on sticking to its ideological guns. For it, and democracy is a dirty word. Alliances at the center are rare for historical reasons. Louis Jospin, a Mitterrand aide, says "No matter what happens, Giscard will be the enemy."

No Accident

It was no accident that Giscard described the party and its leader as "beneficial." The view point reflects French President Giscard d'Estaing's long-standing belief that the country is ready to end the warfare between left and right; that a loyal opposition is possible and desirable. Most Frenchmen would agree. But it is clear that a strong Socialist party is essential if the dilemma of political polarization is to be resolved. For Mitterrand the elections are a test of whether the Socialists' popularity at the polls can be translated into a solid electoral base. They can provide what could be his last chance to give his fragile party the cohesiveness it needs to survive and even grow.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

**Accepts
Proposal
Tariff Cuts****Limits 40% Slash
to Be Lower**

SEAS, Jan. 17 (AP-DJ).—The European Community agreed to a joint position it will take at the opening of the crucial phase of multi-lateral trade negotiations set to start Monday in Geneva.

Foreign Minister Kinnou, current chairman of the council of foreign ministers, said at a press conference that the negotiations under way were "agreed to accept the proposal for 40-per-cent cuts on industrial and agricultural products."

He said French objections to a 40-per-cent cut in agricultural products over the next eight years starting in 1980, which would reduce the nine EEC states, in initial protocol, agreed that such a reduction would be "a step in the right direction" and that actual cuts will not be applied until the detailed agreement has been ratified by all member states.

The agreement on tariff reductions, under whose auspices a 5% will be held.

**Bank Cancels
by Accord,
Poullain Fired**

SELBORNE, West Germany (Reuters).—Ludwig, who resigned as head of Germany's third largest bank, today formally accepted the bank's decision to cancel a contract with the Westdeutsche Landesbank and Mr. Poullain under which it could have continued to 400,000 Deutsche marks for the next six years.

Mr. Poullain, who resigned from his post in 1976, is being questioned about a 10-million DM consultancy which he received in cash from a financier suspected of bank bankruptcy.

Mr. Poullain's board of directors is expected to meet today to discuss the decision and said he would not be involved in the decision and said he would not be involved in the decision.

Mr. Poullain said he would not be involved in the decision and said he would not be involved in the decision.

**Area in Alberta Becomes
Exploration Hot Spot**

STON VALLEY, Alberta, (AP-DJ).—The West Pembina field in Canada's western Alberta has become one of the country's hottest exploration spots since word leaked out last September that Chevron and a unit of Standard Oil of Illinois had made a major discovery about 30 miles west of the town.

Industry observers say the in-4 drilling and seismic crews working on the area of 900 square miles about 100 miles southwest of Edmonton, northwest of the Alaskan Slope oil discovery in 1968.

Details of the discoveries are sketchy, oil-company officials and industry analysts are holding up to two billion barrels. If correct, it could outpace the nearby Pembina field, the largest, where remaining reserves total 600 million barrels.

The North Slope's reserves are not talking to their wells because the sale of the lease land has been very competitive. What is known is that Chevron Standard had its original oil discovery at least three others. Then, last month, Home Oil confirmed it made two oil discoveries at 10 miles northeast of the Pembina field and a private Alberta company, J.J. Huber, made one discovery about 10 miles northeast of the Home field.

Industry analysts suspect a strike by Pacific Petroleum and 100 Canadian Petroleum of oil at least one and possibly two discoveries just a few miles from the Chevron Standard field. Pacific Petroleum is 50 per cent-owned by Phillips Pe-

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES**Xerox May Raise Dividend**

Xerox foresees a continued slowdown in its primary source of revenue—the rental of copying machines and other office equipment. Chairman C. Peter McCollough says, however, that the company is maintaining its goal of a 15-per-cent annual increase in profits and, as generally anticipated, probably will raise both its dividend and payout ratio again this year.

Xerox will announce fewer major new products this year than in 1977, when it brought out five. He says profits for the fourth quarter and the full year should be "substantially as expected." Rental payments, which typically account for more than three-fourths of Xerox revenue, have been increasing at a progressively slower pace since 1974 and Mr. McCollough expects the trend to continue. At the same time, however, he says more customers will buy rather than rent copying machines. "There is no ideal mix of rental to sales," he adds. Overall, he still believes his frequently-expressed goal of a 15-per-cent growth in earnings annually is justifiable.

Statoll-Phillips Group Find Gas

Statoll, Norway's national oil company, and a group of other companies including Phillips Petroleum struck natural gas and condensate west of the Ekofisk field in the Norwegian sector of the North Sea. Statoll says tests produced about 610,000 cubic meters of natural gas and 3,000 barrels of condensate per day. Informal sources say the new find produced some of the best test results of natural gas and con-

densate so far on the Norwegian shelf. Statoll says further drilling is necessary to establish the size of the new field. Last year, three wells were drilled in the same area, two of them were declared non-commercial, while drilling in the third well, stopped at the time, will resume later. Statoll, operator for the group, has a 50-per-cent interest in the find. Phillips has 25.87 per cent.

Budd Accepts Thyssen Offer

Directors of Budd Co., an automotive components firm, approved in principle Thyssen's proposal to acquire Budd by means of a cash merger at a price of \$34 a share. The proposal of the West German steel firm also contemplates that Budd's 5 7/8-per-cent convertible subordinated debentures and \$5 preferred shares are to be called for redemption and the outstanding warrants and employee stock options are to be retired. The board action paves the way for negotiations between Budd and Thyssen regarding terms of a merger agreement which would be submitted to Budd shareholders at a meeting to be held probably in April.

Texaco Makes Discovery Off Trinidad

Texaco has discovered oil and confirmed a gas and condensate field 22 miles off the southeast coast of Trinidad. The well flowed oil at the rate of 1,522 barrels a day and gas at the rate of 4.7 million cubic feet a day. A gas confirmation well tested gas at a daily rate of 14.8 million cubic feet of gas and 715 barrels of oil-like condensate.

U.S. Revokes Tax Rule Favoring Oil Cos.**By Art Pine**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (WP).—The Internal Revenue Service took an important symbolic step yesterday toward closing one of the last major avenues by which big U.S. oil companies can escape millions of dollars in taxes on their foreign operations.

In a series of rulings, the IRS revoked several long-standing policies that have enabled the oil companies to offset their U.S. taxes by the amount they pay in royalties or extraction taxes to oil-producing countries, based on artificial "posted" prices.

The decision in theory is a setback for the oil companies. If all other things were equal, it would mean that beginning next June 30, these companies would be able to treat such payments only as a regular business deduction, and not use them to offset their taxes.

**Kuwait Cuts Price
Of Heavy Crude**

KUWAIT, Jan. 17 (AP).—Kuwait announced today it is reducing the price of its heavy crude oil by 10 cents retroactive to Jan. 1.

The decision, announced by Oil Ministry Under-Secretary Mahmoud Adassani, followed several weeks of negotiations between the government and its biggest oil customers, primarily British Petroleum, Gulf and Shell.

Mr. Adassani gave no reason for the decrease in the heavy crude price from \$12.37 to \$12.27, but local press reports said the oil companies had warned that Kuwaiti oil was losing its competitiveness on the world market and a price cut was essential.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars					
Burroughs			Equimark		
Fourth Quarter	1977	1976	Fourth Quarter	1977	1976
Revenue	679.1	589.0	Profits	A 1.89	1.88
Profits	94.1	81.98	Per Share	A 0.49	0.44
Per Share	2.32	2.04	Profits	B 2.0	2.6
Year			Per Share	B 0.49	0.63
Revenue	2,130.0	1,900.0	Year		
Profits	215.3	185.9	Profits	A 7.7	7.0
Per Share	5.31	4.62	Per Share	A 1.67	1.70
Citicorp			Profits	B 10.1	8.1
Fourth Quarter	1977	1976	Per Share	B 2.45	1.98
Revenue	92.8	111.6			
Profits	A 0.75	0.88	Georgia Pacific		
Per Share	B 0.26	0.24	Fourth Quarter	1977	1976
Year			Revenue	937.0	768.0
Revenue	380.9	404.9	Profits	65.0	64.0
Profits	A 3.05	3.24	Per Share	0.63	0.51
Per Share	B 0.78	0.84	Share dil.	0.60	0.50
Per Share	B 2.99	3.21	Year		
Int'l. Minerals/Chemicals			Revenue	3,680.0	3,040.0
Second Quarter	1977	1976	Profits	262.0	215.0
Revenue	313.6	301.3	Per Share	2.54	2.13
Profits	37.8	37.9	Share dil.	2.47	2.05
Per Share	1.52	1.59	Manufacturers Hanover		
Year			Fourth Quarter	1977	1976
Revenue	624.5	581.2	Profits	A 40.3	38.3
Profits	58.5	52.5	Per Share	A 1.24	1.28
Per Share	2.28	2.97	Profits	B 40.3	38.0
Olin			Per Share	B 1.24	1.28
Fourth Quarter	1977	1976	Year		
Revenue	353.0	322.3	Revenue	157.94	143.3
Profits	9.4	8.9	Profits	A 5.15	4.82
Per Share	0.39	0.37	Per Share	B 157.5	143.1
Year			Per Share	B 5.14	4.82
Revenue	1,470.0	1,380.0			
Profits	78.1	78.5			
Per Share	3.24	3.03			
A—Before Securities Transactions. B—After Securities Transactions.					

A—Before Securities Transactions.
B—After Securities Transactions.

**Net Up 17.6%
At Matsushita,
Sales Up 10%****Kubota's Profits Drop
11.9% in First Half**

TOKYO, Jan. 17 (AP-DJ).—Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. reported today net income for the parent company alone rose 17.6 per cent in the year ended Nov. 30 to 48.6 billion yen (about \$201 million).

Parent-company sales totaled 144 trillion yen, up 9.5 per cent from the prior record of 131 trillion yen in 1976.

Per-share income rose to 48.3 yen from 41.03 yen a year ago.

The company said the ratio of export sales to total sales rose to 21 per cent in 1977 from 19.8 per cent in 1976. Exports rose 16.9 per cent to 303.3 billion yen.

The rise in parent company income was slower than the 26 per cent recorded in 1976, but marked the second highest total following the 1973 record of 49.3 billion yen.

The company forecast that sales in the current year ending Nov. 30 will rise to 15 trillion yen.

While declining to forecast net income for the current year, a spokesman said pre-tax operating profit, known as current profit, is expected to be "at least 6 per cent" of sales, or at least 90 billion yen. Current profit in the year just ended totaled 97.58 billion yen, or 8.8 per cent of sales.

Matsushita also announced a "rejuvenation" of its top management structure, replacing its four older executive vice-presidents with two younger ones.

Hiroshi Yasukawa, 63, and Masaji Hino, 64, both senior managing directors, will be moved up to executive vice-president positions.

Current executive vice-presidents being replaced are Shiro Taniguchi, 71, who will become a company director; Yasuharu Nakagawa, 71, who will remain as chairman of Matsushita Refractories; Kiminori Amama, 64, to president of Matsushita Housing Products; and Tadayoshi Inoue, 68, to president of Matsushita Kotohiki Electronics.

The changes in management follow the surprise appointment last year of Toshiro Yamashita, 58, to president of the company.

Kubota Net Down

Kubota announced today its consolidated net profit in the first half ended Oct. 15 fell 11.9 per cent to 9.85 billion yen from 11.19 billion yen in the year-earlier period.

Sales rose 4.5 per cent to 248.1 billion yen from 237.43 billion yen in the year-earlier period.

Japan's leading manufacturer of agricultural equipment, industrial pipes and machinery, said the decrease in income was mainly due to "the keen competition in some divisions, where prices were depressed while selling expenses increased."

However, Kubota managed to hold export sales up to 21.74 billion yen, a gain of 45.3 per cent from the year-earlier period, "by promoting overseas marketing, especially in North America, Europe, Asia and the Middle East."

The percentage of export sales to total sales increased to 8.8 per cent from 6.3 per cent a year ago.

**Trading Less Agitated
Banks Cautiously Optimistic
On Outlook for the Dollar**

LONDON, Jan. 17 (AP-DJ).—After two days of distinctly less agitated and more quiet conditions, foreign exchange dealers are becoming "cautiously optimistic" that recent U.S. initiatives have restored order in the currency market and may keep the dollar buoyant for some time to come.

This week marked the first time since before Christmas that the foreign exchange market has managed two consecutive days of two-way dollar trading. The prospects for the remainder of the week are for a continuance of this more orderly pattern barring any unforeseen developments.

Senior foreign exchange dealers report a wariness has emerged about selling the dollar short at its current levels, especially against a backdrop of concentrated and aggressive central bank support.

The U.S. decision to take a more active role in the foreign exchange market and actions taken to back those words have "done the trick," one observer said. The "profit potential" of speculative transactions, heavily selling the dollar short, is smaller than just a week ago due to the ever-present threat of central-bank intervention, he said.

As a result, dealers said, swings in rate movements are less harsh, spreads between bid and offered prices are narrower, spans between the dollar's intraday highs and lows are contracting, speculative pressures are lower and more isolated.

"Basically, the Fed broke the momentum of the snowball that built up around the dollar as it slid," one dealer said.

Today, the dealer opened broadly higher against overnight levels and drifted back a bit before

**Copper Firms
Said Seeking
Import Cuts****Relief Being Sought
Under U.S. Trade Act**

NEW YORK, Jan. 17 (AP-DJ).—U.S. copper producers are readying a petition to the International Trade Commission (ITC) for a substantial increase in the 0.8 cent-a-pound duty on imported copper.

The petition, which could surface within a week, will ask that the commission grant relief from allegedly damaging foreign competition. Under the Trade Act of 1974, the commission, a governmental body, studies complaints of serious damage from import competition and makes non-binding recommendations to the President regarding any relief it considers appropriate.

An executive at one major copper producer who is working on a draft copy of the petition said that it will not ask for the imposition of import quotas and will not specify a duty increase target, either. "We're looking at language that suggests a substantial increase in the duty, but won't name a figure," he said.

Zinc producers, including some companies that also produce copper and might co-sponsor the coming copper petition, recently asked the ITC for help under the Trade Act, too. However, the zinc producer petition was specific in asking for a 7-cent-a-pound duty on imports, up from 0.7 cent a pound currently. It also asked for a quota limiting zinc imports to some 350,000 tons a year, or about half their recent levels.

The copper producers will focus their argument on figures that show a steady rise in the amount of U.S. copper imports through the 1970s. "Our figures show a rise in copper imports from the equivalent of about 8.5 per cent of domestic output in 1970 to 26.8 per cent in 1976" (the latest year for which figures are available), said the executive who is working on the petition.

This growth is coming at a time when copper markets are depressed around the world, and that magnifies the impact, industry sources say. Worldwide stocks of unsold copper are estimated at well over two million tons, or about double usual levels. They have been nearly that bloated for more than two years and this has led to price weakness that is unparalleled since the 1950s.

But with oil prices having more than quadrupled over the past four years, developing nations in Latin America and Africa, who account for a big share of the Western world's copper output, have been pushed to increase, rather than curtail, their production.

To earn the foreign exchange needed to pay their mounting imported-oil bills, government-run copper mines in Chile, Peru, Zambia and Zaire, which together account for about 40 per cent of the non-Communist world's copper output capacity, have been especially aggressive in their output.

**U.S. Production
Up 2% in Month**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (Reuters).—U.S. industrial production rose a seasonally adjusted 0.2 per cent in December after a revised November increase of 0.4 per cent, the Federal Reserve Board reported today.

The industrial production index finished the year at 139.6 per cent of its 1967 average, or 6 per cent ahead of December, 1976.

The Fed estimated the December increase would have been twice as large were it not for a strike by coal miners.

**Solid Wall Street Advance
Labeled a Technical Rebound**

NEW YORK, Jan. 17 (Reuters).—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange scored a solid gain today, but the advance appears to have been mostly technical. Trading was moderate.

The Dow Jones industrial average, up 4.77 at 3 p.m., finished at its best level, up 7.28 points at 799.02.

Analysts attributed the upturn primarily to an absence of sellers rather than any aggressive buying.

"The downside momentum appears to have diminished and is not likely to pick up again at least until the deep overvalued condition is neutralized," said analyst Newton Zinder.

Another source of support, analysts said, was the improvement of the dollar in the foreign exchange markets.

Weakness in the dollar has been a major drag on the market, analysts said, because it discourages foreign investments in U.S. equity.

Also helping the market, analysts said, were investor expectations that President Carter may propose constructive measures for the economy in his State of the Union and economic messages later this week.

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S. Korea Repays Loan

SEOUL, Jan. 17 (AP-DJ).—Citibank announced today its foreign exchange position which now totals \$4.3 billion. South Korea has agreed to fully repay a \$300-million syndicated loan originally due in early 1980.

Finance Ministry officials said today. The loan carries an interest rate of 2 points over the London interbank offered rate. Outstanding foreign debts, excluding refinanced and other short-term borrowings, at the end of 1977 totaled about \$6 billion, the ministry said.

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Le groupe Etude Miskar, agissant pour le compte de la future entité responsable de la réalisation du projet de développement du gisement de gaz de Miskar, dans le Golfe de Gabès, lance un appel d'offres en vue de passer commande pour :

**INGENIERIE DES INSTALLATIONS
DE TRAITEMENT OFF-SHORE**

Les Sociétés d'Ingénierie intéressées par cet appel d'offres sont invitées à retirer le dossier correspondant à partir du mardi 17 janvier 1978 à l'adresse suivante :

**GROUPE ETUDE MISKAR - 11 Av. KHEREDDINE PACHA
TUNIS - Tél. 12128 TN**

et ce, moyennant le paiement d'une somme de cent cinquante (150) Dinars Tunisiens par dossier ou de sa contre-valeur en devises étrangères.

Les propositions relatives à cet appel d'offres devront parvenir au plus tard le mardi 28 février 1978 à 17 heures.

APPEL D'OFFRES INTERNATIONAL**CHAMP DE GAZ OFF-SHORE
DE MISKAR (TUNISIE)****PLATE-FORME DE FORAGE MSK PFI
Fourniture des aciers**

Le groupe Etude Miskar, agissant pour le compte de la future entité responsable de la réalisation du projet de développement du gisement de gaz de Miskar, dans le Golfe de Gabès, lance un appel d'offres en vue de passer commande pour la

**FOURNITURE DES ACIERS NECESSAIRES A LA
CONSTRUCTION DE LA PLATE-FORME DE FORAGE
TYPE "JACKET" MSK PFI**

Les fabricants d'acier intéressés par cet appel d'offres sont invités à retirer le dossier correspondant à partir du lundi 23 janvier 1978 à l'adresse suivante :

**GROUPE ETUDE MISKAR - 11 Av. KHEREDDINE PACHA
TUNIS - Tél. 12128 TN**

et ce, moyennant le paiement d'une somme de cent (100) dinars par dossier, ou de sa contre-valeur en devises étrangères.

La date de remise des offres est fixée au mardi 27 février 1978 à 17 heures.

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A. E. Ames & Co.
Incorporated

Dominion Securities Inc.

Bache Halsey Stuart Shields
Incorporated

Bell, Gouinlock & Company
Incorporated

Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co.
Incorporated

Burns Fry and Timmins Inc.

Dillon, Read & Co. Inc.

Drexel Burnham Lambert
Incorporated

Goldman, Sachs & Co.

Hornblower, Weeks, Noyes & Trask
Incorporated

E. F. Hutton & Company Inc.

Kidder, Peabody & Co.
Incorporated

Lazard Frères & Co.

Lehman Brothers
Incorporated

Loeb Rhoades & Co. Inc.

Nesbitt Thomson Securities, Inc.

Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis
Incorporated

Richardson Securities, Inc.

Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co.
Incorporated

UBS-DB Corporation

Warburg Paribas Becker
Incorporated

White, Weld & Co.
Incorporated

Dean Witter & Co.
Incorporated

Greenshields & Co Inc.


Midland Doherty Inc.

Pittfield, Mackay & Co. Inc.

هكذا امن الاصل

[illegible]

ESMARK
has finicky ideas about French fried potatoes.



BRISA AUTO-ESTRADAS DE PORTUGAL s'est engagé à rembourser, le 6 février 1978, un montant de EUA 1.000.000 d'obligations de l'emprunt inter-

6537 / 7417 / 8147 et 7507

ont été appelées au remboursement le 4 février 1978, à l'expiration de la tranches de LIRA 1.000.000, remboursable le 4 février 1979 et portant sur les obligations non remboursables au pair, coupures au 4 février 1979 et portant sur les obligations émises le 4 février 1978, date à laquelle elles commencent de porter intérêts.

Les sommes suivantes assurent le remboursement desdites obligations et le paiement des intérêts échus à la date du 4 février 1978:

CREDIT LYONNAIS, Luxembourg;
CREDIT LYONNAIS, Paris;
KREDITBANK S.A. Luxembourg, Luxembourg;
COMMERZBANK A.G. - Frankfurt;
BANQUE BRUXELLES-LAURENCE, Bruxelles;
AMSTERDAM-ROTTERDAM BANK N.V. Amsterdam.

Montant restant en circulation après le 4 février 1978: LIRA 12.000.000.

Luxembourg, le 12 Janvier 1978.

DM 200,000,000
4¾% Deutsche Mark Bonds of 1978/1983

<div> <div>Deutsche Bank</div> <div>Aktienbank</div> </div>		<div> <div>Deutsche Bank</div> <div>Aktienbank</div> </div>	
<div> <div>Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.</div> <div>Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourggoalse</div> </div>		<div> <div>Hambros Bank</div> <div>Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities)</div> </div>	
<div> <div>Bergen Bank</div> <div>Albali Bank of Kuwait (K.S.C.)</div> <div>Andreasen Bank A/S</div> <div>Banco del Gottardo</div> <div>Bank Leu International Ltd.</div> <div>Banque Brunel Lambert S.A.</div> <div>Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez</div> <div>Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas</div> <div>Bayrische Hypotheken- und Wechsel-Bank</div> <div>Beilmer Bank</div> <div>Adelungsbank</div> <div>James Capel & Co.</div> <div>Compagnie Financière</div> <div>de la Deutsche Bank AG</div> <div>Credit Industriel et Commercial</div> <div>Den Danske Bank</div> <div>af 1871/Aktienbank</div> <div>DG Bank</div> <div>Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank</div> <div>European Banking Company</div> <div>United</div> <div>HH Sauerel & Co.</div> <div>United</div> <div>Kanzlei-Oeske-Pankki</div> <div>Kellowort, Benson</div> <div>United</div> <div>Kuwait Foreign Trading Contracting & Investment Co. (K.F.T.C.)</div> <div>Landesbank Rheinland-Pfalz</div> <div>Gläubigerbank</div> <div>Lazard Frères & Co.</div> <div>Merill Lynch International & Co.</div> <div>Morgan Stanley International</div> <div>United</div> <div>Sal. Oppenheim Jr. & Co.</div> <div>PKO Bank</div> <div>Rothschild Bank AG</div> <div>J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co.</div> <div>United</div> <div>Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co.</div> <div>Incorporated</div> <div>Société Générale de Banque S.A.</div> <div>Tinkaus & Burdhardt</div> <div>Union Bank of Norway</div> <div>United</div> <div>V. Vontobel & Co.</div> <div>Westdeutsche Landesbank</div> <div>Gläubigerbank</div> </div>		<div> <div>Christiania Bank og Kreditkasse</div> <div>A.E. Ames & Co.</div> <div>United</div> <div>Arnhold and S. Bleichroeder, Inc.</div> <div>Bank Julius Baer International</div> <div>United</div> <div>Bank Mees & Hope NV</div> <div>Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur</div> <div>Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.</div> <div>Banque Populaire Suisse S.A. Luxembourg</div> <div>Bayrische Landesbank</div> <div>Gläubigerbank</div> <div>Berliner Handels- und Frachtkurser Bank</div> <div>Citicoorp International Group</div> <div>Creditanstalt-Bankverein</div> <div>Credit Lyonnais</div> <div>Deirbuck & Co.</div> <div>Dresdner Bank</div> <div>Adelungsbank</div> <div>Goldman Sachs International Corp.</div> <div>The Industrial Bank of Kuwait K.S.C.</div> <div>Kidder, Peabody International</div> <div>United</div> <div>Kreditbank N.V.</div> <div>Kuwait International Investment Co. s.a.k.</div> <div>Lazard Brothers & Co.</div> <div>United</div> <div>Manufacturers Hanover</div> <div>B. Metzler seel. Sohn & Co.</div> <div>Nasbitt, Thomson</div> <div>United</div> <div>Orion Bank</div> <div>United</div> <div>Postipankki</div> <div>R.M. Rothschild & Sons</div> <div>United</div> <div>Schüler, Münchmeyer, Herget & Co.</div> <div>Société Générale Bancaire (Suisse) S.A.</div> <div>Svenska Handelsbanken</div> <div>UBS-DB Corporation</div> <div>Verband Schweizerischer Kantonalbanken</div> <div>M.M. Warburg-Brinkmann, Wirtz & Co.</div> </div>	
<div> <div>Den norske Creditbank</div> <div>Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.</div> <div>Banca Commerciale Italiana</div> <div>Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft</div> <div>Abrechnungsbank</div> <div>Banque Arabe et Internationale d'Investissement (B.A.I.)</div> <div>Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A.</div> <div>Banque Nationale de Paris</div> <div>Banque Rothschild</div> <div>Bayrische Vereinsbank</div> <div>Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations</div> <div>Commerzbank</div> <div>Abrechnungsbank</div> <div>Credit Commercial de France</div> <div>Credit Suisse White Wold</div> <div>United</div> <div>Deutsche Gläubigerbank</div> <div>- Deutsche Kommunalbank -</div> <div>Euro Mobiliare S.p.A.</div> <div>Groupement des Banquiers Privés Genevois</div> <div>Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino</div> <div>Kjøbenhavn Handelsbank</div> <div>Kuhn Loeb Lehman Brothers International</div> <div>Kuwait Investment Company (S.A.K.)</div> <div>Lazard Frères et Cie</div> <div>Merck, Finck & Co.</div> <div>Morgan Grenfell & Co.</div> <div>United</div> <div>Nordic Bank</div> <div>United</div> <div>Pierson, Heidring & Pierson, N.Y.</div> <div>Privatbanken</div> <div>Abrechnungsbank</div> <div>Salomon Brothers International</div> <div>United</div> <div>Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken</div> <div>Société Générale</div> <div>Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas)</div> <div>United</div> <div>Union Bank of Finland Ltd.</div> <div>Vereins- und Westbank</div> <div>Abrechnungsbank</div> <div>S.G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.</div> <div>Wood Gundy Limited</div> </div>			

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AMERICAN STOCKS

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NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Jan. 17

Stock	Div in \$	Yld	P/E	Sis 100%	High	Low	3 mths Out	Chg
amln	20	3.5	2	1	54%	53%	52%	54
amr	26.5	5.8	2	1	12%	15%	15%	15
at	1.56	1.2	94	100%	13%	13%	13%	13
at	22	3.2	8	1	25%	25%	25%	25
LLSF	1.12	4.6	6	269	24%	27%	26%	26
FNM	1.77	9.31	44	17%	12	12%	12	12
pr	64.50	5.5	23	53	53	53	53	53
PM	2.40	7.0	3	36%	34%	34%	34%	34
AirL	2	8.1	19	25	24%	24%	24%	24
air	2	8.1	19	25	24%	24%	24%	24
AMC	1.70	5.6	7	19	30%	30%	30%	30
NOA	40.5	1.7	37	24%	23%	23	23	23
publ	25	1.7	9	25%	21%	21%	21%	21
publ	35	4.4	9	25%	24%	24%	24%	24

[illegible][illegible]

Grp	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Grp	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Grp	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Grp	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Grp	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Grp	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79																					

AdAir	2.40s	3.4 10	7 26	47s	47s
City	.60	5.5 7	16 70s	46s	73s
ain	.32	5.2 5	15 11s	11	11
Le			17 6s	6	6
y Co			150 13-16	26 13-16	

X

cox	1.60	3.5 9	6106s	45s	45s
RA	6.4	2.5 4	15 25s	25s	25s

Y

me	20	1.9 5	12 102s	102s	102s
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[illegible]

are **unofficial**.
by low. **u**—New year's high.
wise noted, rates of dividends in the
annual disbursements based on the
semi-annual declaration. Special or extra
payments may be designated as regular or
special for stockholders.
or a bonus. **b**—Annual rate plus special
liquidating dividend. **d**—Declared or paid
12 months. **1**—Declared or paid after stock
will up. **P**—Paid this year, dividend omitted
last year. **12**—Paid this year, dividend omitted
12 months. **12**—Paid this year, an accumulative loss
in arrears. **n**—New issue. **1**—Declared
12 months plus stock dividend. **1**—Paid
12 months. **12**—Estimated cash value
or ex-distribution date.
or ex-rights. **x**—Ex-dividend 12 months.

prf_90	1.0	3.8	6.2	17%	17%	17%	23%	21	WashCo	2.08	9.8	6	12	23%	23%	23%	1%
inc_90	5.1	7.7	4.32	13%	13%	13%	26%	16%	WashNet	1	4.9	7	12	23%	20%	20%	1%
inc_91	1.90	3.5	5	22%	21%	21%	27	33%	Wash	0.250	7.1	3	39	35	35	1%	
inc_92	1.10	3.5	7.129	20%	19%	19%	26%	18%	WashSI	1.20	5.3	8	2	23%	24%	24%	1%
inc_93	3.2	5.9	2.5	9%	9%	9%	25%	20%	WashW	1.76	7.9	20	22	22%	23%	23%	1%
inc_94	2.2	2.7	3	11	11%	11%	19%	12%	WashL	4.0	2.5	11	140	17%	17%	17%	1%

Dec 36.50 36.60 36.20 36.25
 Feb 36.80
 Sales: Feb 2674; Aug 2171; June
 July 1613; Aug 66; Oct 361; Dec 4; Feb
 Open Interest: Feb 7780; April 9
 June 3616; July 1385; Aug 7210; Oct
 Dec 2461; Feb 339

SHELL EGGS (25,000 doz)
 Jan 47.40 47.85 46.95 47.05 +
 Mar 47.75 49.00 49.25 47.30
 May 48.00 49.00 47.75 47.75
 July 48.00 49.00 47.75 47.75
 Jun 44.00 46.00 47.00 47.00

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
33	28 1/4				
63 1/2	85 1/2				
5.5010	4.948				
30 1/4	37				
4.935	4.53				
173.20	134.80				
	9.30	9.50	9.24	9.45	+0.15
Mar	9.30	9.60	9.23	9.35	-0.15
May	9.30	9.60	9.23	9.35	-0.15
Jul	9.30	9.60	9.23	9.35	-0.15
Sep	9.30	9.60	9.23	9.35	-0.15
	106.17	102.25	103.06	104.24	+0.73
Apr	192.60	192.00	191.20	192.50	-2.30
Jun	192.60	192.00	191.20	192.50	-2.30
Aug	192.60	192.00	191.20	192.50	-2.30
Oct	192.60	192.00	191.20	192.50	-2.30
Sales estimated 11,20.					
Feb	63.25	63.90			
Mar	61.40	61.70			

Jul	50.40	80.00	59.50	85.50
Jul	50.30	79.50	57.75	82.50
Aug	56.67	57.00	55.00	55.50

Sales: Feb 3647; March 1365; May 9; Jul 348; Aug 62.

Open Interest: Feb 4690; March 25; May 2072; Jul 1346; Aug 10.

a-Bid; a-Aasked; n-stominal

London Metals Market

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
(Silver in pence per tray ounce)

January 17, 1978

	Today	Previous
	Bid	Ask
Copper wire bars:	653.50	653.50
spot	652.50	653.50

[illegible]

London Commodities				
(Figures in sterling per metric ton)				
		January 17, 1978		
High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)	Previous (Close)	
SUGAR				
January	121.10	119.50	120.50-120.75	119.45-119.75
May	126.50	125.25	125.75-126	125.45-125.75
Oct	129.70	128.25	129.20-129.40	128.85-129.15
Dec	131.00	129.75	130.25-129.50	129.95-130.25
Mar	132.50	130.75	131.50-130.75	131.25-131.50
June	134.00	132.00	133.00-132.25	132.75-133.00
Sept	135.50	133.50	134.50-133.75	134.25-134.50
Dec	137.00	135.00	136.00-135.25	135.75-136.00
Mar	138.50	136.50	137.50-136.75	137.25-137.50
June	141.00	140.25	141.25-140.50	140.25-140.50

[illegible]

OFFICE					
br	2945	2620	2020	2021	2020-2021
dr	1854	1620	1930	1831	1830-1931
er	1770	1773	1740	1745	1740-1745
ly	1623	1690	1691	1690	1716-1701
pe	1695		1640	1635	1690-1640
ov	No trade		1610	1635	1630-1600
tr	No trade		1330	1620	1600-1600

2,053
lots of 5 tons.

[illegible]

100 lots of 50 tons.	1200-1225	100
COCA		
er	1530	1535-1537
ay	1515	1504-1510
ly	---	1525
ip	---	1465
ec	---	1455-1459
ly	---	1370
112 lots of 10 tons.		100

		LIVE HOPS (LBS) (10)						
		Dollar	Mark	Franc	Yen			
Hof/Roch	6,700							
Neelie	2,680							
Sandert	2,950							
Sig B Suisse	428	1 M.	7 1/4-7 1/4	2 1/2-2 1/2	1 1/2-1 1/2	6 1/2-6 1/2		
Soizer	2,770	2 M.	7 1/4-7 1/4	2 1/2-2 1/2	1 1/2-1 1/2	6 1/2-6 1/2		
U.R. Suisse	1,245	3 M.	7 1/4-7 1/4	2 1/2-2 1/2	1 1/2-1 1/2	6 1/2-6 1/2		

		LIVE HOPS (LBS) (10)						
		Dollar	Mark	Franc	Yen			
Feb	45.85	45.85	45.15	45.20	—	37	Mar 1950	
Apr	40.40	40.47	39.70	39.75	—	37	May 1951	
Jun	41.58	41.60	41.80	41.02	—	40	Jul 1951	
Aug	41.40	41.45	41.82	41.07	—	25	Sep 1951	
Oct	38.75	38.75	38.25	38.22	—	22	Nov 1951	

172 lots of 10 forms.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1978

[illegible]

International Bonds Traded in Europe

CORRECTED ADVICE
BEARER DEPOSITARY RECEIPTS
Representing preferred stock of
BAXTER/TRAVENOL
International Capital Corporation
1st Series Convertible Preferred Stock

A distribution of \$0.22 per depositary share, less any applicable taxes depending on the depositary's country of residence, will be payable on and after January 23, 1978, upon presentation of coupon No. 12 at the Office of any of the following depositaries:

MORGAN GUARANTY TRUST CO OF NEW YORK:
NEW YORK, 15 Broad Street (ADR Section);
BRUSSELS, 4 Avenue des Arts;
LONDON, 23 Lombard Street;
PARIS, 14 Place Vendôme;
FRANKFURT, Bockenheimer Landstrasse 8.

BANCA VONWILLE S.p.A.:
Via Armadori, 14, Milan;
Via Boncompagni, 27, Rome.

BANK MIEES & HOPE N.V.:
Herengracht, 548, Amsterdam.

KREDIITBANK S.A.:
37 Rue Notre-Dame, Luxembourg.

Previous announcement of payment of \$0.975 per share is to be considered as null and void.

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For full details write: Irving Sanger, Director of Sales, P.O. Box 430533, Miami, Florida 33143, U.S.A.

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IS.**

International Herald Tribune
We've got news for you.

None of these considerations applied on the diagrammed deal and West rightly refrained from cashing his ace at the first trick. This would have sufficed to defeat most declarers, but South found an unusual road to 12 tricks.

The bidding provided a vital clue. Over the opening bid of one heart, West bid two hearts. He was using the "Michaels convention," and this showed length in spades and one of the minor suits. North showed strength with a double, and his subsequent diamond bid induced South to take a shot at six hearts.

NORTH
 ♠ —
 ♥ 4
 ♦ AKJ
 ♣ K8

WEST
 ♠ —
 ♥ 5
 ♦ J986
 ♣ A3

SOUTH
 ♠ —
 ♥ Q2
 ♦ 108
 ♣ K9

NORTH (D)
 ♠ 763
 ♥ Q4
 ♦ AK873
 ♣ J65

WEST EAST
 ♠ J942 ♠ 1085
 ♥ 6 ♥ 83
 ♦ J9843 ♦ Q
 ♣ A3 ♣ QJ8742

SOUTH
 ♠ A
 ♥ AKJ109752
 ♦ 103
 ♣ K9

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

North	East	South	West
Pass	Pass	1 ♠	2 ♥
Double	2 ♠	3 ♥	Pass
4 ♥	Pass	6 ♥	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the spade queen.

South still had the club lead to dummy and play to the king. But he was wined that this play would and be could see that West was heading for trouble. At his last trump, and West reluctantly parted with the three in order to preserve his mound protection.

The diamond eight was from dummy, and the lead club nine forced out the ace-king of diamonds at club king won the last three in bring home the slam.

"JUST CHECKIN' ON DINNER TO SEE
WHAT I'M NOT GONNA EAT."

هكذا ان الاصل

Inside His Shell, Abdul-Jabbar Thinks About Goliath

By Tony Kornheiser

NEW YORK, Jan. 16 (NYT). —Only a table lamp is lit, and Kareem Abdul-Jabbar is eating as if by candlelight. Studies in contradiction, the hotel room as well as the man: sprawled on the floor is his purple Los Angeles Lakers warmup, but arranged neatly against a wall are three pairs of shoes—sneakers, conservative black oxfords and outrageous snake-skin boots, size very large. He is 7 feet 2 inches tall and weighs 236 pounds, yet his voice is as soft as silk; if he were any more soft-spoken, he would be whispering. During an hour-long interview, a short time before the Lakers were to take the short trip into Philadelphia to play the 76ers, Abdul-Jabbar talks about violence, his fights in the National Basketball Association, his life as a professional athlete, his heroes, his evaluation of NBA officials, his public image and his reluctance to become an outspoken leader on his peers. But almost never during this hour does he make eye contact with his interviewer; it's as if he is hiding under a shell. To keep out the foreigner, he grew it strong.

"People that are very visible, O.K., develop a shell because their mere physical presence brings a response," he says. "I'm most definitely in that category. I'm wary of people, and I learned it a long time ago when people started approaching me just because I was tall. People hassle you. They say, 'Sign this' or 'Come over here, meet my kids, meet my wife, meet my uncle Lefty. They demand things.'"

The demands on Abdul-Jabbar reflect his status. His yearly salary of \$600,000 is unsurpassed among basketball players. He has been all-pro in each of his eight previous seasons in the NBA, and his peers consider him the best in the game. Yet he may be the least-known superstar in sports.

Although he believes in communication between people—he says he'd like to be a journalist, an investigative reporter, when he retires from basketball—he rarely gives interviews.

"For the most part the public doesn't know what I'm about," he says. "I've changed from being your regular Negro with a Christian name (he was born Lew Alcindor 30 years ago

in New York City) to being an Afro-American who has accepted Islam; they don't understand that. A lot of them see it as a threat, although I must say that, as time goes on, that's changed."

The public expects him to perform herculean tasks every time he walks onto the court. But away from the Lakers' home court, the Forum in Inglewood, Calif., Abdul-Jabbar is consistently bored.

"Everyone wants to see Goliath lose," he says, making small circles with his hands as if to draw the complete picture. "I know, for example, that Bill Walton isn't bored as much as I am, and he's said a few more things that could really seem to be definitely threatening to this country — his associations with people who aren't wrapped too tight. But Walton is white. Goliath was a foreigner; he wasn't one of 'us.' He was one of 'them.' As far as most people are concerned in this country, I'm one of 'them.'"

Racism is one of the few issues on which Abdul-Jabbar has spoken out. He speaks out only when he

becomes too angry to hold back, and a few years ago in separate incidents he called Jerry Robert and Bob Rabel, NBA referees, "racists." He admits to a certain amount of racism himself; he says that he was reared in a racist society and that his racism is part of his defense for survival in that society.

Yet he does not think that the fights in the NBA are racially motivated—certainly not his fights, which have been mostly against white players, such as Kent Benson, Dennis Awrey and Tom Burleson.

"It's hard for me to say why most of my fights are with white players," Abdul-Jabbar says.

One-Funch Knockout

He pauses, makes eye contact with his questioner for a split second, then continues: "I could go case by case... It just got to the point where I had to do something about physical contact. The only time it was with a black player was with Happy Hairston. The lines of communication between blacks are more instant, O.K.? If you can buy this, it has to do with body language. Anyone from a black community can obviously look at someone

and say, 'I'm not going to fool around with this guy, because he's ready to fight.' A white player is slow to pick up on that."

The most famous fight this season—even more famous than Abdul-Jabbar's fight with Benson—was the one-punch knockout of Rudy Tomjanovich by Kermit Washington, then a teammate of Abdul-Jabbar's. As a result, Washington was fined and suspended by the commissioner, Larry O'Brien, and subsequently traded by the Lakers to Boston. It is Abdul-Jabbar's belief that Washington, his friend, was made a scapegoat. Yet Abdul-Jabbar has not spoken out.

"One thing you have to realize, this is a business; the Lakers made a business transaction," he says. "I know what it's all about, and I've known it since I started playing. It's hard to feel, outraged at a thing you knew was coming. It's wrong, of course, it's wrong, and personally I find it unacceptable. But it's a business."

A Different Level

In many ways he is a mercenary now, and there are those who watch him play—

and note that he seems almost bored during many games—who wonder whether basketball is any fun for him at all.

"It's a great way to earn a living," is his first response; he smiles, then shrugs his shoulders. "It was a lot more fun when I played on Saturdays and weekdays after school. You relate to the game differently as you progress. It could still be a lot of fun if that was the level of my playing, pickup game. But, like I said, it's my business, so that puts it on a different level."

Of referees, he says most are incompetent. He doesn't blame them; he says the game is impossible to officiate, and he is amazed at the few who officiate with any competence.

"But when you tell them that they are incompetent," he says, "they don't want to hear it because they know it's true. And then they get vindictive and start making calls against you." When he is asked what the public expects of his athletes, he says, "They expect heroes. They expect you to be good on and off the field, in and out of the job... Of course, that's not realistic, but that's the way it is."

Stenmark Finishes Second

Wenzel Captures the Giant Slalom

From Wire Dispatches

ELBODEN, Switzerland, Jan. 17 (UPI). —Andreas Wenzel won his first world cup skiing race today, capturing the giant slalom in the slalom here.

Wenzel's combined time for the two runs was 2:34.56, a lead of 0.05 seconds over Stenmark, who finished second in 2:34.61.

Wenzel's victory on the 1,100-meter course raised him 10th to 5th place in the cup standings.



Andreas Wenzel

Big Lead Opened

A track with hard, often patches, Wenzel—who so in the past has recorded a first run only to drop out—second—opened up a lead most three-quarters of a run over Stenmark. He was with Gros second.

mark, who on Sunday lost out for the first time this season, then turned on the power in the second run, but he had too much of a lead toward the beaming Liechtenstein said.

oped that for once I would be to complete both runs at any problems. At last rked.

mark, meanwhile, said he satisfied with his perfor-

quite satisfied with my performance today."

Just 60 of the 90 starters completed both runs under cloudy skies, with the temperatures well above freezing.

Men's Giant Slalom

1. Andreas Wenzel	2:34.56
2. Ingemar Stenmark	2:34.61
3. Piero Gros	2:35.07
4. Hans Klenk	2:35.31
5. Phil Mahre	2:35.41
6. Bojan Križ	2:37.41
7. Peter Lüscher	2:37.44
8. Gustav Thöni	2:37.49
9. Klaus Ridder	2:38.25
10. Bruno Nocker	2:38.33

World Cup Standings

1. Ingemar Stenmark	100
2. Klaus Ridder	80
3. Phil Mahre	70
4. Herbert Plank	60
5. Andreas Wenzel	50
6. Piero Gros	40
7. Eddy Bevilacqua	30
8. Mauro Bernardi	20
9. Franz Klammer	10
10. Peter Lüscher	5



Associated Press

HERO'S WELCOME—Fans in Dallas reach out to shake Tom Landry's hand during a motorcade to welcome the Dallas Cowboys home after their Super Bowl victory.

Landry Truly Cowboys' 12th Man on the Field

By Dave Anderson

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 17 (UPI). —For one embarrassing moment in Super Bowl XII, the Dallas Cowboys were penalized for having 12 men on the field. That's not like the computerized Cowboys but that 12th man was more symbolic than embarrassing.

Some people in the National Football League believe that the Cowboys always have a 12th man on the field, that Tom Landry provides more of an invisible presence among more of his players than any other coach. Now that Landry has joined Vince Lombardi, Don Shula and Chuck Noll as the only coaches with two Super Bowl victories, perhaps he will be appreciated more for what he is than what he is not.

With a face that could not possibly be folded, spindled or mutilated, Landry is not colorful. Instead, he is organized, inventive, decisive and dependable. And perhaps more than anything else, he is consistent. His record proves that. His team has qualified for the playoffs in 11 of the last 12 seasons, and the one year the Cowboys didn't make the playoffs, they still had an 8-6 won-lost record.

The Cowboys never need to rebuild. Retool perhaps, but never rebuild.

Give the Cowboys' organizational credit, too. Consistently good scouting and drafting provide consistently good material. But when that material is presented to Landry, he develops consistently good results. The three other coaches with two Super Bowl victories each accomplished it in consecutive seasons with basically the same team. Landry has done it over a span of seven seasons with virtually two different teams.

Only four starters in the 27-10

gh Jumper May Start Low, it He Approaches a Peak

By Robert Fachel

SHINGTON, Jan. 17 (UPI). —He seems fairly ridiculous for 5 foot 6 to think he can take two feet over his height at a world record in the jump. It's not so far-fetched, however, when one considers Franklin Jacobs has cleared 7 feet 6 inches in 14 months later, in placing second to Dwight Stones at the National AAU, he cleared 7-5 1/4, a then-record 21 1/4 inches above his height.

By the state meet he managed 6-9 and, 14 months later, in placing second to Dwight Stones at the National AAU, he cleared 7-5 1/4, a then-record 21 1/4 inches above his height.

A Different Flop

Jacobs is a flopper with a difference. He achieves more air from his back with his twisting takeoff, so much so that on a couple of occasions he has cracked his knee into his head.

NBA Leaders

W L Pct FG FT Reb Ast

Maravich, NO	30	45	.500	18.0	10.0	27.0	2.0
Gervin, SA	41	67	.523	18.8	10.0	25.2	2.0
Thompson, Den	30	37	.523	22.0	10.4	25.4	2.0
Headen, NY	30	38	.519	20.0	9.0	24.3	2.0
Lanier, Det	34	28	.517	20.0	9.0	24.3	2.0
Kinn, NY	30	38	.517	20.0	9.0	24.3	2.0
Smith, Bos	38	35	.522	20.0	9.0	24.3	2.0
Knute, Bos	30	24	.556	21.0	9.0	24.3	2.0
Berry, CA	41	28	.593	20.0	9.0	24.3	2.0

NHL Leaders

GP G A Pts

Trotter, NYI	43	30	40	70
Stiller, Tor	43	28	38	66
LaFleur, Mon	43	28	38	66
Clayton, NYI	43	28	38	66
Bertrand, Bos	41	30	31	61
Lemelin, Mon	43	28	38	66
Quillan, NYI	43	28	38	66
Boyd, NYI	38	27	30	57
Robert, Bos	43	28	38	66
Obispo, NYI	38	27	30	57

NHL Result

Monday's Game
Philadelphia 5, Atlanta 3 (Clarke, Brieglebman, Depina, Leach, Desai; MacMillan, Shand, Iyskell).

U.S.-Soviet Diving Meet

CLEVELAND, Jan. 17 (UPI). —A U.S.-Soviet diving competition will be held at Cleveland State University April 20-27. It will be the first diving meet between the two countries.

Marquette Rises in Basketball Ratings

NEW YORK, Jan. 17 (UPI). —A large number of upsets last week caused a major overhaul in the weekly United Press International board of coaches' college basketball ratings, with Marquette making the most significant jump by moving into the No. 2 position behind the season-long leader, Kentucky.

Marquette, UCLA, Indiana State, Louisville, Kansas and Michigan State made substantial gains among the top 10 as the result of upset losses suffered by North Carolina, Arizona, Notre Dame and Syracuse during the week.

The ratings, with number of first place votes in parentheses:

Team	Points
1. Kentucky (40)	438
2. Marquette (40)	318
3. UCLA (34)	302
4. Indiana State (24)	282
5. Louisville (14)	200
6. Kansas (14)	172
7. Michigan State (14)	172
8. North Carolina (14)	172
9. Arizona (14)	172
10. Notre Dame (14)	172
11. Syracuse (14)	172
12. North Carolina (14)	172
13. Virginia (14)	172
14. Georgetown (14)	172
15. Providence (14)	172
16. Duke (14)	172
17. Texas (14)	172
18. DePaul (14)	172
19. Kansas (14)	172
20. Oklahoma (14)	172
21. Michigan State (14)	172
22. North Carolina (14)	172
23. Arizona (14)	172
24. Notre Dame (14)	172
25. Syracuse (14)	172
26. North Carolina (14)	172
27. Virginia (14)	172
28. Georgetown (14)	172
29. Providence (14)	172
30. Duke (14)	172
31. Texas (14)	172
32. DePaul (14)	172
33. Kansas (14)	172
34. Oklahoma (14)	172
35. Michigan State (14)	172
36. North Carolina (14)	172
37. Arizona (14)	172
38. Notre Dame (14)	172
39. Syracuse (14)	172
40. North Carolina (14)	172
41. Virginia (14)	172
42. Georgetown (14)	172
43. Providence (14)	172
44. Duke (14)	172
45. Texas (14)	172
46. DePaul (14)	172
47. Kansas (14)	172
48. Oklahoma (14)	172
49. Michigan State (14)	172
50. North Carolina (14)	172
51. Arizona (14)	172
52. Notre Dame (14)	172
53. Syracuse (14)	172
54. North Carolina (14)	172
55. Virginia (14)	172
56. Georgetown (14)	172
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70. Georgetown (14)	172
71. Providence (14)	172
72. Duke (14)	172
73. Texas (14)	172
74. DePaul (14)	172
75. Kansas (14)	172
76. Oklahoma (14)	172
77. Michigan State (14)	172
78. North Carolina (14)	172
79. Arizona (14)	172
80. Notre Dame (14)	172
81. Syracuse (14)	172
82. North Carolina (14)	172
83. Virginia (14)	172
84. Georgetown (14)	172
85. Providence (14)	172
86. Duke (14)	172
87. Texas (14)	172
88. DePaul (14)	172
89. Kansas (14)	172
90. Oklahoma (14)	172
91. Michigan State (14)	172
92. North Carolina (14)	172
93. Arizona (14)	172
94. Notre Dame (14)	172
95. Syracuse (14)	172
96. North Carolina (14)	172
97. Virginia (14)	172
98. Georgetown (14)	172
99. Providence (14)	172
100. Duke (14)	172

The Soccer Scene

'Home Draw' for Italy Backfires in Argentina

By Rob Hughes

For the sport to have the engineer hoist with his own petar. —Shakespeare

LONDON, Jan. 17 (UPI). —The Italians, after all, brought it on themselves. Within minutes of hearing his team placed in one of the toughest fourmes in World Cup history, coach Enzo Bearzot described the draw as "a bucket of cold water for our team." Not quite as original as Shakespeare, perhaps, but heavy with irony.

For Italy, quite without justification, had tried to influence the draw and, having tampered with chance, found its position worsened fourfold. It now has to play not only Argentina, but also Hungary and France, neither of them anybody's rabbit.

A week ago, Italy, despite being rated on current form ninth in Europe, objected to the seeding of the World Cup, the best of the finalists in the last World Cup. As a compromise, FIFA agreed that Italy would not go into the chance draw alongside a dozen nations, but would be allocated the closest thing to a "home draw" it could get: Buenos Aires is often called the "second-largest Italian city in the world" because half its six-million inhabitants are of Italian descent.



Enzo Bearzot

Hungary First

Satisfied, the Italians sat back in the 11-story San Martin Cultural Center in Buenos Aires last Saturday until, amid oppressive security and calculated pageantry, the innocent hand of 4-year-old Riccardo Tizzeira (grandson of the FIFA president, Joao Havelange) drew out the numbers of first Hungary, then France.

Now, Italy may still beat both but it is very far from certain. As Bearzot also said: "My happiness soon turned to sadness."

And, as the Argentine coach, Cesar Menotti, added: "They have got to be the worst—in terms of danger for us—that could have been drawn."

Small wonder that, after fate had reversed the dubious work of the Italians at the draw, Dr. Armando Franchi, president of the European Football Union, vice-president of FIFA and Italy's premier soccer official, should clutch at this straw: "For Italy, it is often better to face opponents of equal quality in order to have a complete surprise, like when North Korea eliminated us in 1956."

What else was being said after the draw? An awful lot of the usual caution, a labyrinth of modestly optimistic chatter that makes all the coaches if not all the teams, sport on a level. Yet what did positively emerge out of the cover-up was that the two teams that coaches least wanted to meet in the first round are Poland and Scotland.

The respect for Poland concerns the matter of timing. The Poles have "died" the last four years, apart from losing the Olympic final to East Germany, but such star players as Deyna, Lato and Kubanski—all once reported to be finished—will be there in the opening World Cup game against West Germany on June 1.

And just as Lato, who can build his own peaks on a four-year Olympic cycle yet appear eminently beatable in-between, so the Poles have nursed their effort.

Their coach, Janek Gmoch, knows that, with Mexico and Tunisia inferior, both West Germany and Poland should qualify. "But you ask if we can beat West Germany," he says, "and I ask you, 'Why not?'" Well, the Germans haven't lost in 10 games to Poland, although the 1-0 victory at the last World Cup was precarious.

The West German trainer, Hel-

mania Reorganizes maneci's Coaching

CHARLESTON, Jan. 17 (UPI). —maneci has reorganized its men's gymnastics program to Nadia Comaneci and other more intensive training, official news agency Agereported.

maneci, 18, who captivated 1976 Montreal Olympics, has new team of coaches: Josef Kili, coordinator of the Olympic team, Atanasia Albu and Gheorghe Ungureanu and a few others. Comaneci is training in shorts.

maneci's Coaching

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apartheid Protested

BOGOTA, Jan. 17 (AP). —To protest apartheid, the Colombian government has asked the participation of South African and Rhodesian players in an international golf tournament to be held near Bogota this month.

FIFA Shelves Asian Dispute

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 17 (Reuters). —The International Football Federation (FIFA) has shelved its dispute with the Asian Football Confederation (AFC) over membership for China, Taiwan and Israel.

After a day-long debate, the executive committee of FIFA withdrew the deadline it gave the AFC to expel China and reinstate Israel and Taiwan or face sanctions.

The deadline under which the AFC was told to reverse its decision to expel Israel and Taiwan and include China expired last Thursday.

A FIFA press spokesman, Rene Court, said that because no agreement could be reached on the issue, it was decided to form a five-man subcommittee to meet with the countries involved and make recommendations to the executive committee within 120 days.

These recommendations will be studied by the executive committee before the FIFA congress here on May 28 and if agreement still cannot be reached the issue will be deferred for discussion at a later congress. The next congress is scheduled in Moscow in 1979.

